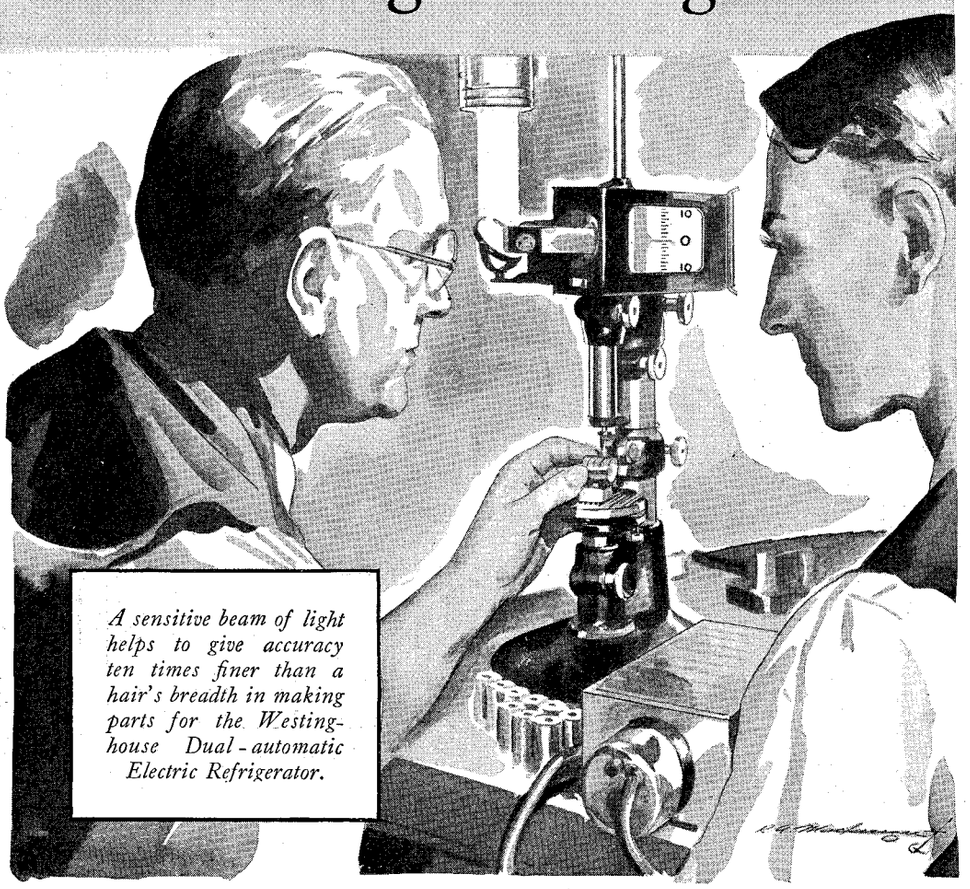
★ *ADVENTURES WITH "THE IMPOSSIBLE"*

WE SPLIT AN *Inch* INTO *Ten thousand parts* to make our refrigerator right



A sensitive beam of light helps to give accuracy ten times finer than a hair's breadth in making parts for the Westinghouse Dual-automatic Electric Refrigerator.

A MAN in shirt-sleeves peers into the eye-piece of a mysterious-looking instrument. A delicate scale quivers in a lighted panel, then comes to rest a few points below the zero mark. The man removes a cylindrical block of polished metal from the instrument and lays it aside. It is a piston for one of our refrigerators — rejected because it measures three-tenths of a thousandth of an inch under standard diameter.

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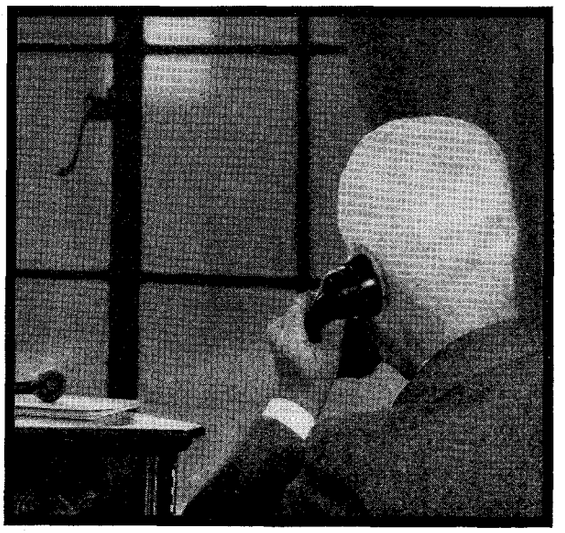

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should he be a stranger?

WHEN the actual emergency arises, there is seldom time to choose a funeral director carefully. The almost sacred service he renders is too frequently left in the hands of a complete stranger.

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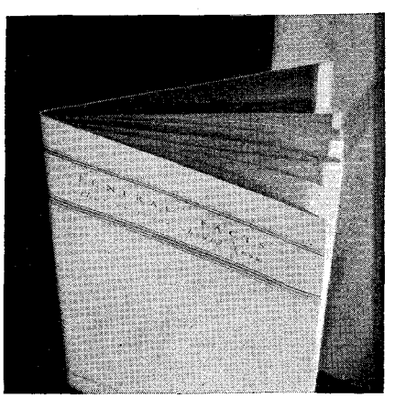

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for APRIL 9, 1932

VOLUME 113 NUMBER 2

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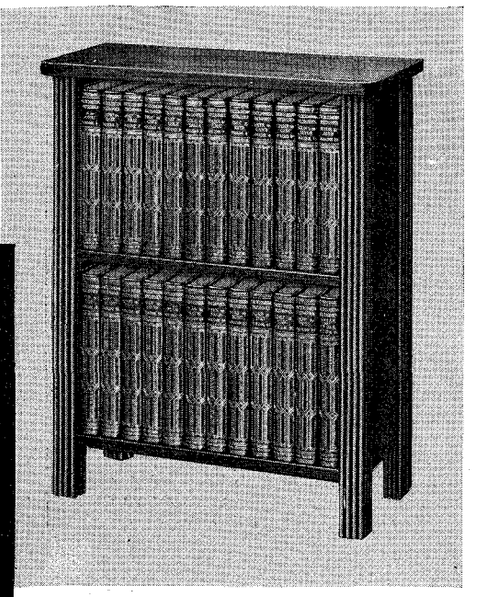

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Why don't you write?

Surprizes of City and Country Returns in the Dry-Wet Poll

"HOW about the country regions?" "If the cities seem to be wet, do the rural districts maintain their reputed dryness?"

These questions pop into the mind of the editor of the Boston *Herald*, as he pores over the returns of THE LITERARY DIGEST'S Prohibition poll.

A few years ago, *The Herald* explains, it appeared as if urban and non-urban areas would be arrayed against each other on the Prohibition issue. "Certainly the residents of the smaller places seemed to be as strongly opposed as ever to modification or repeal, and the city dwellers were becoming more and more scornful."

Comparing the present figures with those of our last Prohibition poll, *The Herald* comments:

"Offhand, a reader of the DIGEST returns of this year and 1930 would say that in such sections the wets have made a greater relative gain than in the wet strongholds.

"The States which are largely rural are all in the wet column with the exception of Kansas, which is dry only by a narrow margin. One or two more States may conceivably be enrolled with her, but, even so, the dry majority will be very small, if the returns to date may be taken as a criterion of the final tabulation.

"Visitors to western Massachusetts and the little villages and farms of northern New England have been bringing back stories for a year or more to the effect that a strong anti-Prohibition tide was running there. The detailed analysis of the DIGEST ballots will prove whether their casual observations were correct.

"If the final returns from the DIGEST poll should indicate unmistakably that the rural communities are opposed to Prohibition, the fears of those who foresaw a serious clash between the big cities and the little towns will be allayed.

"The official figures of the 1930 vote in Massachusetts showed that sixty-five towns, formerly recorded as dry, had become wet. It may be that this same process has taken place on a large scale throughout the nation.

"Whether it has or not, the country will be indebted to THE DIGEST for authentic information on the exact situation."

PARADOXES and surprizes lie hidden in these incomplete returns.

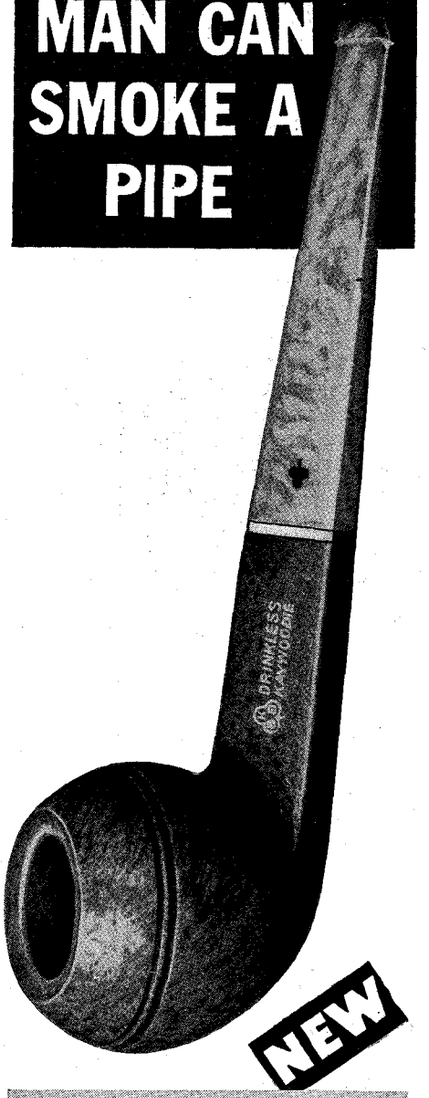
Even in the Sahara of Kansas there appear oases crying for repeal.

Here, for instance, is Leavenworth: Continuance, 248; Repeal, 965. Leavenworth lies in the center of a rich agricultural district. Eight railroads converge there. Perhaps that accounts for Leavenworth's un-Kansaslike attitude.

Now jump to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania: Continuance, 615; Repeal, 510. Lying in the center of the fertile Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania, with crops averaging yearly more than ten millions in value, Chambersburg's dry complexion might reasonably be attributed to its rural surroundings.

Yet Cheyenne, Wyoming, no less rural, in the heart of the cattle and sheep country,

NOW EVERY MAN CAN SMOKE A PIPE



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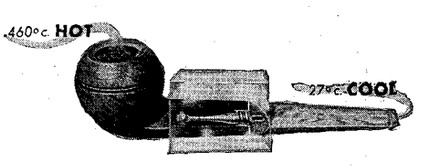
Drinkless KAYWOODIE



17 times as cool . . .

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announces itself downright wet. Continuance, 98; Repeal, 410.

Redlands, California, located at the head of the fertile San Bernardino Valley, and a fruit-shipping center of no little importance, announces its dryness at the rate of 240 for the continuance of the Prohibition Amendment, 127 for repeal.

Yet another celebrated agricultural community, Fresno, California, center of the San Joaquin Valley, announces itself wet—for continuance, 695; repeal, 2,904. Fresno County was formerly the home of the grapevine that produced much of California's wine.

Of particular interest to students of the poll is the manner in which college-town and educational centers are expressing their convictions. Thus:

Palo Alto, Cal. (site of Leland Stanford Jr. University): Continuance, 275; Repeal, 445.

Berkeley, Cal. (site of University of California): Continuance, 1,138; Repeal, 2,510.

Evanston, Ill. (Northwestern University): Continuance, 588; Repeal, 1,723.

Conway, Ark. (State Teachers' College, Hendrix-Henderson College, Central College): Continuance, 213; Repeal, 132.

HERE is a miscellaneous little group in which drys and wets seem to play tit-tat-to:

Independence, Mo.: Continuance, 426; Repeal, 358.

Long Beach, Cal.: Continuance, 1,232; Repeal, 1,681.

Salem, Ore.: Continuance, 673; Repeal, 930.

Lincoln, Neb.: Continuance, 2,218; Repeal, 2,002.

Tulsa, Okla.: Continuance, 1,506; Repeal, 2,330.

Lexington, Ky.: Continuance, 581; Repeal, 996.

Oskaloosa, Ia.: Continuance, 228; Repeal, 194.

Zion, Ill.: Continuance, 133; Repeal, 27.

However dryish the country districts appear to be, or however dampish they are tending to become, there can hardly be two opinions about the factory towns, the industrial centers, the manufacturing cities. Recent broadcast returns indicate growing majorities for repeal. Typical are the following cities:

Buffalo, N. Y.: Continuance, 2,364; Repeal, 17,578.

Toledo, Ohio: Continuance, 1,599; Repeal, 13,042.

Schenectady, N. Y.: Continuance, 870; Repeal, 3,077.

Bayonne, N. J.: Continuance, 130; Repeal, 1,850.

Bethlehem, Pa.: Continuance, 616; Repeal, 3,738.

Wheeling, W. Va.: Continuance, 616; Repeal, 3,244.

Kenosha, Wis.: Continuance, 177; Repeal, 1,957.

Kalamazoo, Mich.: Continuance, 1,242; Repeal, 3,001.

Paterson, N. J.: Continuance, 557; Repeal, 5,565.

Durham, N. C.: Continuance, 277; Repeal, 776.

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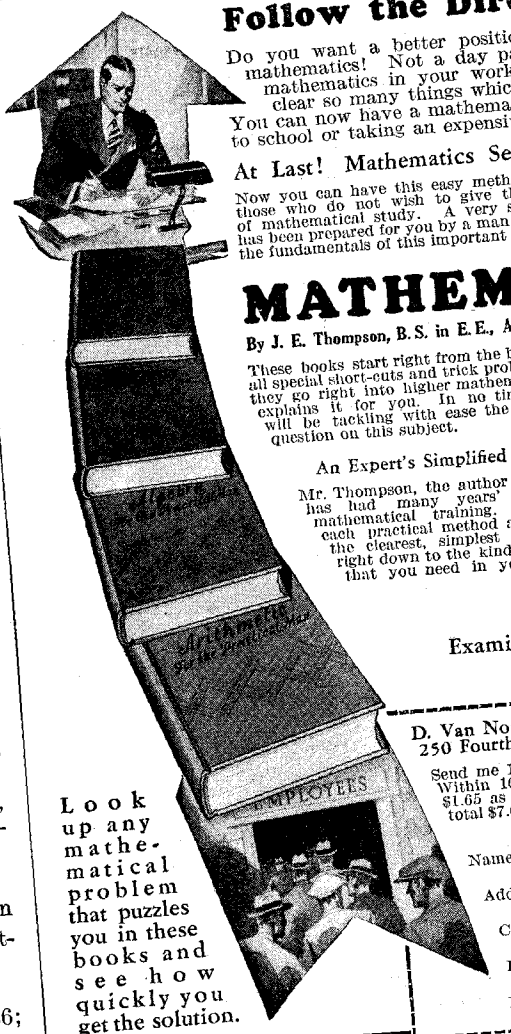

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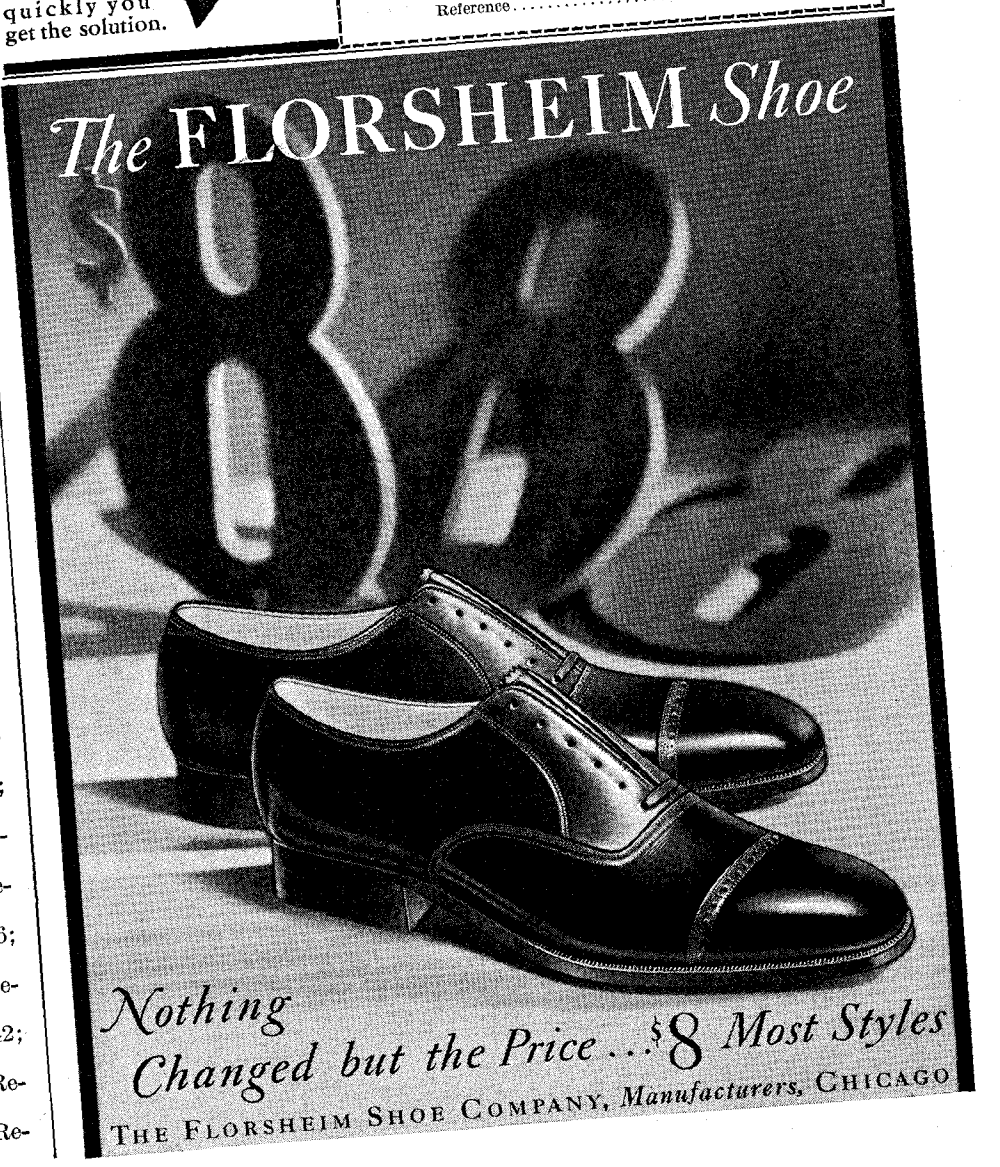

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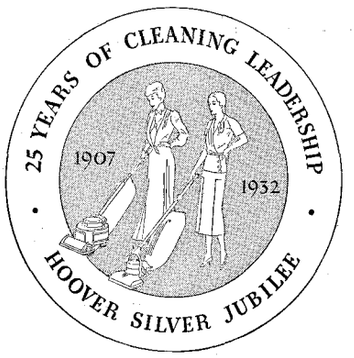

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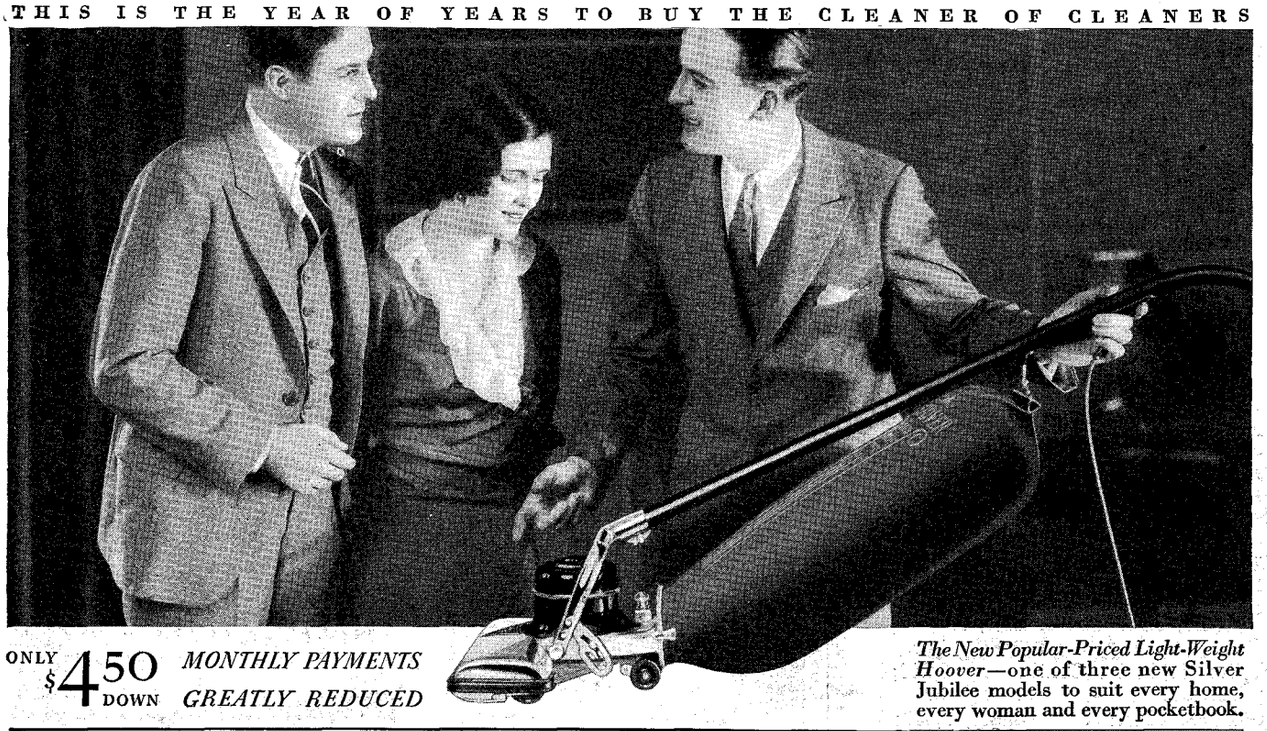

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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, APRIL 9, 1932

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Women in the Poll—a Triumphant Test

IT IS SOLEMNLY CHARGED against THE LITERARY DIGEST that it does not send ballots in the Prohibition poll to women.

It is solemnly charged, especially in regions remote from the larger centers of population, that the ballots are sent "only to known wets."

It is solemnly charged that they are not sent to clergymen or church members.

It is solemnly charged on the one hand that our ballots do not penetrate the rural regions, and on the other that they do not reach the industrial workers or laboring classes of the great cities.

Exhorters and professional reformers hint to their audiences—choosing their words carefully—that this news-weekly of forty years' background, with innumerable friendships and a rare record of public service, has sold itself—to the "rum interests!"

That is at once the most solemn and the most comic of the labored calumnies launched at THE DIGEST in these whispering and, perhaps, we might say, blathering campaigns.

But it is not the one that riles us most. The one that riles us most is the one about the women—that we don't send them ballots, don't allow them to have a voice in this poll on the one issue of all others that they have the most right to be heard upon!

In effect, that we stifle the voices of all women in the country on this tremendous question!

THE DIGEST's women friends are legion. Many of our loyalest subscribers and most interesting correspondents on all sorts of subjects are women. Without the warm good-will and cooperation of our women readers, we should feel, editorially, all at sea.

We know what the passing of the Eighteenth Amendment meant to women. We know how they worked for it, prayed for it, fought for it. We were with them when they hailed its arrival with joy and gratitude, with hymns of triumph, believing sincerely that the evils of liquor had at last been banished.

They write us letters by the hundreds and thousands. Some of the writers still cling to that flashing faith of twelve years ago. They reproach us in vibrant terms for taking this poll. Others have changed with the times. They write as members of women's wet organizations, upholding the poll, and asking for ballots to vote for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

It appears that the women of the country are no longer a unit on this question.

THE DIGEST's non-partizan policy requires that the voices of both sides, of both sexes, should be heard in the poll. We are going to produce rather striking evidence that they are.

First let us introduce the quaint historic photographs that we reproduce on this page. They represent a famous whisky-burning by militant women temperance crusaders in Hillsboro, Ohio, almost sixty years ago.

These Crinolined Heroines Helped to Pave the Way for the Eighteenth Amendment

Embattled wives of Hillsboro, Ohio, publicly burning barrels of whisky and praying at unregenerate saloon-keepers.

The pictures "were made by the old wet-plate process," writes Mr. Philip Weyrich, of Hillsboro, "and any old-time photographer will tell you they were not easy to make, especially outdoors."

In his letter Mr. Weyrich explains the pictures. We learn that the first one (on the reader's left) shows the rolling of whisky barrels on the public square. "Crowd standing around watching it burn. Before the saloon-keeper and drug stores turned over the whisky they took half of the barrel and filled it with water. Of course, we all know water won't burn, but I guess some of the whisky did."

The second picture shows "where the crusaders prayed." The liquor dealer is in his doorway, but "of course he closed his door, going out the back way, and these women kneeled down in front and prayed. This was in December, 1875."

In the third picture, women are actually on their knees outside another saloon.

All of which stirs up a deep reminder of the part women have played in the long war against John Barleycorn, and their paramount right to be heard. In passing let it be recorded that crusading Hillsboro is still dry. In the DIGEST poll it scores 576 votes for Continuance against 420 for Repeal.

Coming back to the regimented chorus that in our distribution

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Eighth Report of the Literary Digest Prohibition Poll—Classified Geographically

State	Favor Continuance of Eighteenth Amendment	Favor Repeal of Eighteenth Amendment	Total
NEW ENGLAND	69,798	255,337	325,135
Maine	9,922	22,676	32,598
New Hampshire	5,908	13,163	19,071
Vermont	4,418	10,352	14,770
Massachusetts	36,147	135,835	171,982
Rhode Island	3,104	16,821	19,925
Connecticut	10,299	56,490	66,789
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	226,043	951,111	1,177,154
New York	72,691	409,920	482,611
New Jersey	28,309	167,051	195,360
Pennsylvania	125,043	374,140	499,183
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	259,924	813,037	1,072,961
Ohio	99,737	264,226	363,963
Indiana	61,262	131,040	192,302
Illinois	50,196	215,227	265,423
Michigan	33,438	121,830	155,268
Wisconsin	15,291	80,714	96,005
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	142,152	290,173	432,325
Minnesota	22,301	73,259	95,560
Iowa	27,264	48,901	76,165
Missouri	32,906	84,010	116,916
North Dakota	3,781	12,252	16,033
South Dakota	4,424	9,884	14,308
Nebraska	15,148	25,791	40,939
Kansas	36,328	36,076	72,404
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	64,758	94,903	159,661
Kentucky	20,131	42,476	62,607
Tennessee	23,724	25,196	48,920
Alabama	12,200	15,426	27,626
Mississippi	8,703	11,805	20,508
SOUTH ATLANTIC	125,784	235,786	361,570
Delaware	2,175	5,908	8,083
Maryland	13,426	44,339	57,765
District of Columbia	2,629	9,308	11,937
Virginia	25,668	44,056	69,724
West Virginia	20,811	40,025	60,836
North Carolina	29,970	29,981	59,951
South Carolina	9,818	14,623	24,441
Georgia	13,541	24,018	37,559
Florida	7,746	23,528	31,274
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	74,105	115,750	189,855
Arkansas	12,199	13,381	25,580
Louisiana	4,844	21,769	26,613
Oklahoma	20,992	25,501	46,493
Texas	36,070	55,099	91,169
MOUNTAIN	22,001	45,131	67,132
Montana	1,969	8,508	10,477
Idaho	2,634	4,936	7,570
Wyoming	1,102	3,803	4,905
Colorado	11,718	15,916	27,634
New Mexico	1,017	2,845	3,862
Arizona	1,108	2,945	4,053
Utah	2,285	4,977	7,262
Nevada	168	1,201	1,369
PACIFIC	48,579	148,965	197,544
Washington	9,003	27,217	36,220
Oregon	6,284	13,490	19,774
California	33,292	108,258	141,550
State Unknown	12,969	13,193	26,162
TOTALS	1,046,113	2,963,386	4,009,499

of ballots we discriminate against women, we have a remarkable test to disclose.

All along we had been convinced to our own satisfaction, in the conduct of our business, that the women of the country were getting their share of ballots. It was important to us in many ways that they should.

But of course we hadn't sorted out the sexes in our mailing list of more than 20,000,000 names and addresses. That would be almost as hard as "selecting" all the "known wets" in the country, or all those likely to subscribe for The Literary Digest, or all those with blue eyes. However, we wished we could find some way to demonstrate practically, without blue-prints, that the Prohibition poll was giving the women a square deal.

And we found a way which seems to us absolutely convincing and uncommonly interesting.

We decided to poll all the registered voters, men and women—the women separately from the men—in one representative city.

We selected one of the oldest Prohibition centers in the whole country, and one of the most downright American, "from 'way back"—Portland, Maine.

The canvass was so arranged that we could distinguish the women's ballots from the men's, while still preserving the secrecy of the ballot. Another important part of the program was that we were polling the rest of the State of Maine (minus Portland) with our own regular mailing list.

The results of this double operation were most revealing and decisive.

Taking the city as a whole, without distinction of sex, we find that out of 6,909 of Portland's registered voters who have sent in ballots at this writing, 2,096 vote for Continuance of the Eighteenth Amendment, 4,813 for its Repeal.

Now, separating the men and women, we get these figures:

Men—14,598 Mailed. 3,981 Replies = 27.3 per cent.
Continue 970 = 24.36 per cent.
Repeal 3,011 = 75.64 per cent.
Women—11,958 Mailed. 2,928 Replies = 24.48 per cent.
Continue 1,126 = 38.45 per cent.
Repeal 1,802 = 61.55 per cent.

The first thing to strike us is that the women don't vote so very differently from the men. Their majority is on the same side as the men's majority. They're not so emphatically wet as their husbands, fathers, and brothers, but their wetness is decisive.

Their response in the way of voting is a trifle less than that of the men, but surprizingly high.

Turning now to the State of Maine, without Portland and without sex distinction, we find that out of 25,689 ballots returned to date, 7,826 are for Continuance, 17,863 for Repeal—a wet percentage of 69.54.

Finally, taking Maine as a whole, Portland included, we find that in a total vote to this writing of 32,598, the figures are 9,922 for Continuance, 22,676 for Repeal—a wet percentage of 69.57.

Note, if you please, the virtually exact correspondence in dry-wet proportions between the total vote of Maine (outside of Portland) and the total vote of Portland, where women voted on an equality with men. The percentages work out as follows:

State of Maine, for Repeal, 69.54
City of Portland, for Repeal, 69.67

One more amazing corroboration of Digest poll accuracy.

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The most important effect of this extraordinary test should be, it seems to us, to convince every reasonable person in America not only that the poll gives full expression to the will of the women of America as a whole, but also that it embodies the authentic voice of the whole people.

FURTHER, that every one of the other current carpings at the poll by professional carpers amount to so much blah and weariness of the ear-drums.

And this, even when the carpings seem on the surface to be borne out by faults in the functioning of the poll's colossal mechanism.

Rough spots here and there—that's what we remarked last week when we likened the poll to a tree. How many complaints there would be against an elm or oak if a crew of carpers catalogd the defects of every leaf!

THE DIGEST does all that it possibly can, with constant expenditure of time, labor, and money, to guard against defects creeping into the poll. With jealous care it keeps on revising its list of 20,000,000 men and women. But in such a human roster—a nation in itself—could there be such a thing as 100 per cent. accuracy?

Our results in the Presidential poll of 1928 exceeded 99 per cent. accuracy in forecasting the actual election in November.

But there'll always be rough spots. Such a list undergoes thousands of changes during the very time when it is in use for the addressing of ballots.

People moved away. Ballots undelivered. Scandal in the village. Letters to THE DIGEST, some abusive and anonymous. Postmaster destroys the undelivered ballots. Big story in some local paper. Nobody seems to know that it is the postmaster's bounden duty to destroy undelivered ballots.

LOCAL suspicions that the postmaster didn't destroy them all, but marked some with wet crosses, or dry crosses—whichever may be the locally unpopular kind of crosses—and secretly sent them to THE DIGEST. Some keyhole work, cracker-barrel debates, and more anonymous letters. The story grows. Six ballots become sixty overnight. And all the time these annoyances are only hairy caterpillars on a few leaves of that fine tree!

The gossips apparently have no idea that returned ballots reaching THE DIGEST are examined by vigilant inspectors, quick to detect multiple ballots from the same post-office, with the name of the State in the same handwriting, and that all fraudulent ones detected are thrown out of the count.

One lifts the eyebrows on reading of a professional exhorter, chairman or something of the Kentucky branch of the anti-something league, denouncing the LITERARY DIGEST poll as "a poll of the wets, by the wets, for the wets, believed by many to be financed by the wet interests."

"Believed by many"—note the unctuous caution.

Well, that's the good man's job, and he naturally doesn't want to lose it. We receive some inquiries from startled hearers of poisonous trash like that, so we take occasion to say here:

THE DIGEST finances its own polls. Yes, the outlay is very large, indeed. But we have always found that the stimulating effect on circulation, plus the stimulating experience of doing a big public service in a big way, more than compensates us.

For City Returns and Other Poll News, See Pages 4 and 5

Washington Sharpens the Salary Ax

SIXTEEN PROPOSALS FOR PAY SLASHES have been submitted to the House Economy Committee.

Cuts in the Federal pay-roll are deemed certain by the watchful Washington correspondents.

Congress is moving "reluctantly, but with seeming certainty."

Why? Because indignant folks back home are writing some pretty hot letters to the lawmakers.

Here is the picture, as a leading member of the House, unnamed, sketched it to Ashmun Brown, Washington correspondent of the Providence *Journal:*

The Pinch of Circumstance
—Duffy in the Baltimore "Sun."

"We don't want to cut the salaries of the officials and employees, but we are in a position where we must, and that means that we shall have to start with our own salaries.

"Members of the House are up for re-election. We can not in good conscience go before our voters, practically all of whom have suffered in reduced income, without doing this. They are telling us about it daily by letter and telegram.

"The protest of organized labor and organized Federal employees is powerful and full of political peril, but there is more peril in the indignation of the folks back home, who see the rural mail-carriers, the post-office clerks, and other classes of Federal employees drawing more money than bank cashiers and once prosperous business men."

BUT the opponents of Federal pay slashes by no means have abandoned hope of preventing Congress from swinging the ax. They are fighting hard, and, they say, effectively, to sidetrack the entire pay-cutting movement. Prominent in the fight is the American Federation of Labor, which, as we are told by Louis A. MacMahon of the Washington *Herald*, makes the three points "that Federal employees are underpaid, that private industries would be quick to make further wage-reductions if Congress makes salary slashes, and that effects of decreases in government workers' compensation would be to lessen buying power throughout the country."

In the press a noisy debate is going on. At best, we are told, a 10 per cent. reduction of all government salaries, including the Army and Navy, would save about $135,000,000, whereas the national deficit is around $2,000,000,000. Then, too, the average Federal wage is only $1,441, a year, we read.

Arguing against any reduction, the Washington *Post* says:

"Congress can make no headway in reducing salaries without working an injustice on Federal employees and starting a stampede toward industrial wage-cuts. The public will become alarmed, sure enough, if the Government itself begins to cut wages."

ON the other side, advocating a Federal wage slash, is the Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch:*

"Private employees long since have been forced to make reductions; the cost of food and raiment has come down, and, even with a prospective improvement in business, it will be a long, hard road before Federal revenues will come up to a point where existing pay-roll figures can be maintained without adding to the burden of the taxpayers."

But before Federal salaries are cut, bureaus should be reorganized and extravagance eliminated to effect a real saving, declare many papers. In the words of the Boston *Post:* "What is needed is a realization that the whole machinery of government is expensive beyond all reason."

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The Great Congressional Balancing Act

ON THE GREAT DRAMA BEING PLAYED on the Washington stage, the curtain fell.

And the nervous, apprehensive audience—our whole nation, to say nothing of listeners-in beyond the seas—could foresee only a tragic end.

There were visions of a bankrupt nation, a flight from the gold standard, to say nothing of minor calamities like ruined party prestige, smashed Presidential booms, and stalled legislative programs.

The Democrats seemed to have repudiated their own leader-

"Pull Yourself Together!"

—Rose in the Boston "Herald."

ship while blocking all considered plans for balancing the nation's budget. In the words of Frank R. Kent of the Baltimore *Sun*, "with the country facing a crisis, the House of Representatives ran wild, kicked its leaders severally and collectively in the face, busted another false bottom out of the stock market, raised all sorts of dreadful ghosts of financial chaos and collapse, created something like general dismay."

Then the curtain rose on the second act.

And an apprehensive audience burst into applause as Speaker John Garner strode forth to take the spotlight, to rouse the House at the precise psychological moment to a unanimous declaration that they would act together to balance the national budget. As Mr. Kent envisaged the scene:

"It was rather a primitive performance—that Garner speech—with a strong camp-meeting flavor, ending with a well-timed arms-outstretched, truly Texan appeal to 'every member who wants to balance the budget please rise,' religiously reminiscent of the well-known revivalist call to the sinners, 'All those who want to be saved, stand up.'

"There was some slight amusement at this among the skeptics in the gallery, but no amusement at all on the floor.

"Every last man and woman there arose, most of them with their souls in their eyes.

"It seemed to have soaked into them that balancing the budget is the imperative need of the nation, that the consequences of failure are such as no one cares to contemplate; that a non-balancing Congressman or woman is likely to be in a very hot spot indeed. Accordingly, they put on as fine a balancing act as has been seen in years."

AND now, abandoning the theatrical figure, let us notice the preceding events which made the Garner speech so significant. It was on March 24 that the House knocked the sales-tax provision out of the Ways and Means revenue bill by the overwhelming and surprizing vote of 223 to 153, only some forty Democrats standing by their party leaders. The sales tax was dead. That was evident enough, and the various commentators, political and editorial, then rushed to draw political conclusions. Many were asking with *The Jersey City Journal* (Rep.): "Will the Democrats in Congress kill off the chance of any Democrat becoming the next President, just as they seem to have killed off the boom of Speaker Garner for the Democratic nomination?"

As two days later member after member tried to insert import taxes into the revenue bill, practically making it a piece of high-tariff legislation, Representative Crisp arose to protest, exclaiming: "I love my party, and to-day I am seeing my party destroy itself."

Republicans were remarking: "The Democrats have given Herbert Hoover another four-year lease on the White House."

Mark Sullivan, writing for the Republican New York *Herald Tribune*, noted the emergence of a Democratic insurgent group "determined to flout the authority of the official Democratic leaders, to make a continuing progressive or radical demonstration in the House and to make a fight along the same line of cleavage in the Democratic National Convention in June."

Frank R. Kent, political expert writing for the normally Democratic Baltimore *Sun*, was led to write column after column on the new embarrassments of the Democratic party. He found it sadly lacking "a sense of direction" and "a dominant leadership," and with a big split between its conservative and progressive wings.

THE House Democrats, said the New York *Daily News*, made the question, "why not reelect Mr. Hoover this fall?" a serious one for millions of voters. William Randolph Hearst came out in a signed editorial in his newspapers declaring that the Democratic insurgents gave Mr. Hoover "a very agreeable Easter memento—they have presented him with a reelection to the Presidency in this year of grace 1932."

"Since the appalling demonstration of organized disorder in the House has profoundly disgusted and alarmed all thoughtful and informed members of both parties, the Democrats," said the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), "appear to have eliminated themselves as a weighty factor in the national campaign."

Even such a friendly observer as the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) admitted the lowering of Democratic morale and prospects, and it gravely warned the party: "Let the divisions, the quarrels, the rebellions but extend into the Democratic national convention again this year, and the party goose will be cooked."

But even before the Garner speech some editors and correspondents were thinking that the Republican exultation and the Democratic alarms were hardly justified by the facts. "The House leaders have not been able to make rubber stamps out of the members, but that is not a real calamity," says the Brooklyn *Eagle;* "after all, this is supposed to be a representative Government." "Will the heavens fall," asks the Omaha *World-Herald* (Ind.), much read by Middle Western Democrats, "because Democrats decide, in a crisis of their career, to remain Democrats?" In Portland, Maine, *The Evening News* (Ind.) suggests that if the anti-sales tax Democrats "have lost the confidence of

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'those Eastern business interests'—those Eastern business interests which were so largely responsible for leading this country into its present plight—it follows almost automatically that the Democrats have thereby gained the confidence of an overwhelming proportion of the voters of the country—East, West, North, and South."

And "any suggestion that the Democrats have forfeited their opportunities for the next Presidential election by the House revolt, as is being forecast by various Republicans" seems "somewhat premature" to such a seasoned observer of the Washington scene as David Lawrence of the Consolidated Press. "They will be judged," adds Mr. Lawrence, "on their record between now and the time Congress adjourns."

And that record will contain the action taken on March 29 and successive days, in response to Speaker Garner's plea.

THE white-haired, ruddy-faced Texan came down from his rostrum to the well of the House. He interrupted the Ways and Means Committee's report containing new tax suggestions prepared by a subcommittee. This, says Elliott Thurston of the Philadelphia *Record*, was the psychological moment for the shrewd Texan to "turn on full force his evangelistic oratory; he became a political Billy Sunday in a tent, his voice high-pitched pleading, exhorting."

He told the House that tho he didn't like the sales tax, he would "levy any tax, sales or any other kind," in order to balance the budget. He recalled to the minds of Congressmen how their failure to balance the budget, a few days before, had sent prices down on the Stock Exchange and made the United States dollar a sale in the exchange marts of the world. As he put it, "when foreigners who had put their money in this country as the safest place on earth heard around the world that there was some doubt about this Congress balancing the budget, they immediately began to withdraw their wealth, to sell American exchange, and transfer their gold to foreign vaults." The Speaker declared, that in his opinion, if Congress were to refuse to levy taxes to balance the budget, "there would not be a bank in the United States in sixty days that could meet its deposits."

Then came the climax of his address. He called on "every man and woman in this House who hopes to balance this budget, and who is willing to go along with that effort to try to balance the budget, to rise in their seats." All but a scattering few rose.

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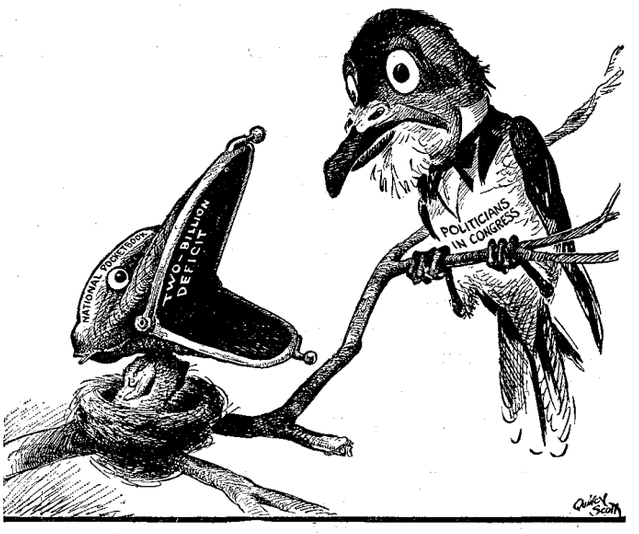
So Far, Not So Good

—Hanny in the Philadelphia "Inquirer."



Hush, My Dear! Wait Until Papa Can Find Some Kind of Worm That Hasn't Any Vote

—Scott in the Portland "Oregonian."

Then all who "do not want to balance the budget" were asked to rise. No one stood. And the Speaker confidently announced: "I think this ought to restore to the American people confidence in our country."

In an attempt to sum up what Speaker Garner achieved by this dramatic gesture, Arthur Krock of the New York *Times* credits Mr. Garner with four successes:

"1. He forced a public demonstration that an overwhelming majority of the House believe that the budget must be balanced, and intend to act concertedly to that end.

"2. He shamed, at least temporarily, those who have been destroying the carefully wrought tax schedules of the Ways and Means Committee without at the same time offering substitutes to make up the equivalent taxes.

"3. He restored the leadership of the Speaker and the Ways and Means Committee, and reestablished, temporarily at least, the majority controlled by the Crisp-Snell coalition for tax-bill purposes.

"4. He proved himself, by calling for a rising pledge on the budget, and seeming to have done this on a courageous impulse, one of the best psychologists in parliamentary history."

GARNER, in the words of Elliott Thurston of the Philadelphia *Record*, "did not exactly regain much of his lost ground in the race for the White House, but he again proved that he knew his House, and knew when the psychological hour had struck for him to 'do his stuff.'" Then, after the cheering and the congratulations and the rush of leaders of both parties and all factions—Snell, Crisp, La Guardia, Doughton—to take their stand with the Speaker, in "a momentary love-feast atmosphere, they all buckled down to voting on the substitutes" which the Ways and Means Committee offered to take the place of the rejected sales tax.

Within two days the House, under the impetus of the Garner demonstration, had voted a score of miscellaneous excise taxes, and increases of income from existing taxes, calculated to raise practically as much revenue as the defunct sales tax. Among the largest prospective revenue yielders are a three-cent letter postage, $135,000,000; increase in admission taxes, $40,000,000; automobiles, $57,000,000; telephone, telegraph, radio, and cable messages, $33,000,000; cosmetics and toilet preparations, $25,000,000; changes in capital losses tax, $20,000,000; furs, $20,000,000. The House also agreed to tax matches, radio sets, candy, soft drinks, capital bond and stock issues. This, of course, is in addition to the earlier amendments providing for highest income taxes, stock-transfer taxes, higher inheritance taxes, and taxes on oil imports.

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The Drive to Shatter the Glass Bank Bill

IN HOT DISPUTE, TWO MEN begin pounding the table. One strikes it so hard that he cuts his finger. But he keeps on hammering.

He is Senator Carter Glass, fiery Virginia Democrat. For days he has been listening to a series of attacks on his bill providing for "a general overhauling of the banking system of the country."

Banker after banker has slashed at the measure at hearings before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, and now here is another man picking it to pieces. It is too much, and the Virginian blows up. As the United Press correspondent describes the scene:

"Glass was angry. Striking the table with his fist, the little Virginian cut his finger.

"'Who is demanding this legislation?' asked James Francis Burke, representing the Pittsburgh Clearing-house Association. 'Bankers from all parts of the country have come here and opposed it.'

"Glass hammered the table.

"'They were brought here in organized protest, and I think you were, too. It shows just exactly how much importance attaches to stimulated propaganda.'"

Underwood

"An Organized Conspiracy"

By the Bankers tried to destroy his bill, Senator Glass charges.

Admittedly, the measure embodies drastic provisions.

Senator Glass "believes that the Federal Reserve system (which he sponsored) was misused in the security inflation of 1928-29; that the loopholes through which this misuse entered must be plugged up for the good of the system and the banks," explains W. H. Grimes, Washington correspondent of *The Wall Street Journal*. "He has something of the crusading spirit, and his view is sincere and respected by his opponents."

Quoting the Senator himself:

"The whole purpose is to prevent a repetition of 1929. Under the bill a national bank may gamble its head off with its own money, but it can not recoup at the Federal Reserve Bank."

EXPLAINING some of the provisions of the Glass bill, Arthur Sears Henning of the Chicago *Tribune* tells us that—

"It proposes to stiffen the regulatory features of the Federal Reserve Act, and to add further restrictions for the purpose of preventing banks from financing great speculative operations on the stock market.

"Its provisions also aim to discourage the formation of chains of banks and to put a crimp in the operations of subsidiary corporations organized by banks to engage in stock trading and other business operations forbidden to the banks themselves."

The Senator's opponents, much as they may respect his sincerity, do not hesitate to harpoon his bill. Many of them object to provisions of the bill on their merits, but the refrain of their testimony, we read, is that the measure is "deflationary," that this is an inopportune time to enact such far-reaching changes in banking practise, and that the measure would prolong the depression.

Fairly typical of this hostile testimony is that of Harry J. Haas, president of the American Bankers' Association. The Baltimore *Sun's* Washington correspondent tells us about it:

"Mr. Haas said he thought the banks should be permitted to stabilize themselves with the help of the remedial steps already taken. 'There is a terrible wallop in this bill for the banks, and I can not see where it would be anything except unsettling. What we need is a rest cure.'

"The bank association president said he and his associates feared that the bill would to a large extent 'nullify' the efforts being made to help stabilize the country through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Citizens' Reconstruction Committee, the National Credit Corporation, and the Glass-Steagall act."

BUT Eugene Meyer, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, expresses somewhat different views of the bill, we are told by the New York *Herald Tribune's* correspondent. He "objected to certain of its features, and suggested changes of importance, but at the same time said that the bill, so modified, should be passed and could be put into effect 'without danger and with a good deal of benefit.'"

When the hearings were finished, Senator Glass declared that "an organized conspiracy by the bankers" against the bill would be investigated.

In reply to a telegram from THE LITERARY DIGEST asking him to comment on the hostile testimony, Senator Glass declares that most of the bankers who testified "appeared to have gone to a bankers' hostile night school in Washington." His telegram reads:

"The criticisms by bankers of the so-called Glass bank bill have been so obviously the result of compactly organized hostility as to render them of very doubtful value in most respects.

"Bankers of exceptional intelligence and evident understanding have discust the measure in a helpful way by pointing out certain deficiencies in technique and certain provisions which, from their point of view, might prove injurious to the class of credits in which they are especially interested. Some of these bankers also suggested objections to provisions of the bill which, from their point of view, might prove inadvisable in classes of credit in which they had no particular interest.

"But the hostile comment, generally speaking, was so entirely concerted, if not actually tutored, as to have constituted an utter waste of time.

"The so-called Glass bank bill was not evolved at the imagination of the subcommittee having the matter in charge. But based on prolonged hearings held last year when men of large experience, with intimate knowledge of every phase of banking problems, were summoned to Washington, and in open hearings advised the committee upon every provision of the bill.

"The hearings which were begun on the 23d of this month, and terminated to-day, were additional to the prolonged hearings held last year.

"The bankers heard, with few exceptions, were summoned by a small group of bankers intent on defeating legislation of any description at this time and, omitting the testimony of the few who spoke from actual knowledge of the bill, each succeeding witness repeated the comment and enmeshed himself in the misconceptions and mistakes of the preceding witness. Most of them appeared to have gone to a bankers' hostile night school.

"The suggested amendments to the bill presented by the Federal Reserve Board, which was unanimous in its conclusions, were thoughtful, reasonable, and helpful to the committee. Some of them will inevitably be accepted, some others may be and still others, I think, will be rejected.

"I think the bill has withstood hostile criticism in an unexpectedly satisfactory way."

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The Inalienable Right to Be an Iceman

AN OKLAHOMA ICEMAN gives the country something to think about.

By deciding to become an iceman he has brought up an issue which may be of crucial importance in the nation's economic progress.

"You can't do that," Oklahoma told this free-lance dealer, on the ground that a State law made the ice business a public utility, and only those granted State permits could enter the field.

But the dealer fought back, and now the Supreme Court of the United States has ruled that he has an inalienable right to be an iceman. Editors all over the country are discussing the case with lively interest.

Chiefly, it is the dissenting opinion of Justice Louis D. Brandeis, concurred in by Justice Harlan F. Stone, which has started so much talk. The court clash is explained by Dean Dinwoodey, Washington correspondent of the Consolidated Press—

"A strong position against the growing tendency toward governmental regulation of private business was taken by the majority of the Supreme Court in its decision holding invalid the Oklahoma statute regulating the manufacture, distribution, and sale of ice.

"A minority opinion, written by Justice Brandeis, advances a bold doctrine favoring control of competition by the State, and pictures the present economic crisis as 'worse than war.'"

On the one hand, the majority opinion written by Justice Sutherland holds that—

"The control here asserted does not protect against monopoly, but tends to foster it. The aim is not to encourage competition, but to prevent it; not to regulate the business, but to preclude persons from engaging in it.

"There is no difference in principle between this case and the attempt of the dairyman under State authority to prevent another from keeping cows and selling milk on the ground that there are enough dairymen in the business; or to prevent a shoemaker from making or selling shoes because shoemakers already in that occupation can make and sell all the shoes that are needed."

On the other hand, Mr. Justice Brandeis points out that—

"But rightly or wrongly, many persons think that one of the major contributing causes [of the depression] has been unbridled competition.

"Increasingly, doubt is exprest as to whether it is economically wise, or morally right, that men should be permitted to add to the producing facilities of an industry which is already suffering from overcapacity."

AND here is a concise summary of the case, provided by the Brooklyn *Times:*

"A law of Oklahoma set up a State Corporation Commission from which the New State Ice Company obtained a certificate of necessity and convenience for the erection of its plant and the operation of its business, in which $500,000 was invested.

"No competitor was allowed unless the newcomer obtained a like permit.

"Ernest A. Liebman, without seeking or obtaining such authorization, set up an ice-plant, and began doing business in competition with the permitted company.

"The authorized corporation sued to restrain him. State courts sustained Liebman's plea on the broad ground that the law contravened the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution forbidding the States 'to abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.' The ice corporation was regarded as a citizen. The United States Supreme Court sustained the State tribunals."

But Mr. Justice Brandeis differs; he defends "the right of the people to meet changing economic conditions of the machine age by experimental State legislation," notes the United Press correspondent. The State legislatures, said Justice Brandeis, should be allowed a wide degree of experimentation in attempting to solve the problems confronting them in protecting the needs of their people. "There must be some power in the States and nation to remold through experimentation our economic practises and institutions to meet changing needs."

EDITORS line up for a vigorous debate on this Oklahoma case. Here the division of opinion is as marked as in the court itself.

"Defeated now," asserts the Philadelphia *Record*, "the Brandeis view-point must ultimately prevail. It heralds a turning-point in American government." The state of mind of the six majority justices "is a menace to the entire nation," strongly avers the St. Louis *Star*. Says the New York *World-Telegram:*

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Man Has no Sacred Right to Sell Ice

Declares Mr. Justice Brandeis, shown here with Mrs. Brandeis.

"We think this liberal jurist of the nation's highest bench has dealt with a major national need in words that should carry far and wide, exerting profound influence upon judges, legislators, industrialists, business men, economists—every one involved in the carrying out of social and economic readjustments that we can only put off at peril."

BUT many papers emphatically indorse the majority decision.

"Justice Brandeis put his economic theories ahead of the Constitution," declares the conservative Washington *Post*—

"When the Justice seeks to uphold economic experiments that are repugnant to the Constitution by saying that 'we must let our minds be bold' he puts himself in a precarious position."

"As long as we have a written Constitution we must use it," agrees the Troy *Record:*

"Justice Brandeis, named to interpret it, wishes to ignore it when it does not suit his philosophical notions. Had he argued that the Constitution has passed its prime and should be abolished, largely amended, or superseded, we could admire his radical views and study them seriously.

"But before he takes such a position, he should resign from the bench that is created to interpret the Constitution as it is. At least he should not promulgate his views from the bench itself. This is hardly in keeping with his oath of office."

And it is not only the ice business that is regulated by the State Corporation Commission, we are advised in a special telegram from *The Daily Oklahoman* of Oklahoma City. It regulates power, electric, gas, and private water companies, railroads, street-railways, telephone and telegraph companies, cotton-gins, and motor-bus and truck lines.

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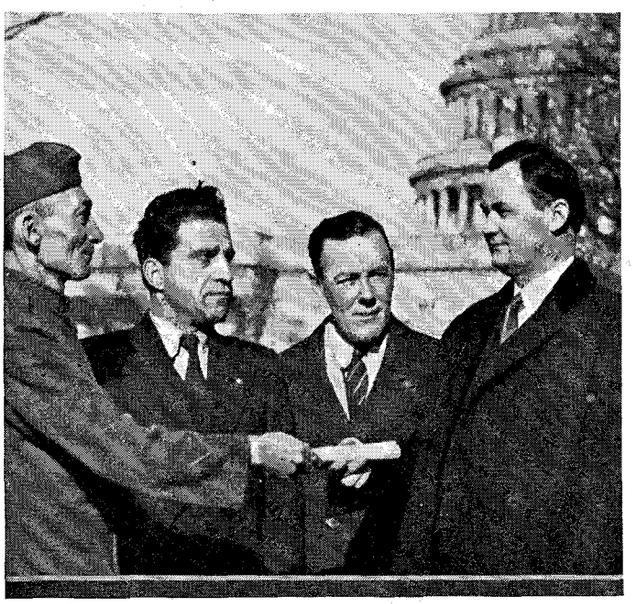
The Hullabaloo Over the $2,000,000,000 Bonus Plan

"THERE IS DEMAGOGUERY GONE MAD." That sledge-hammer blow is delivered by the Hartford *Courant* against the Congressional plan to vote a $2,000,000,000 bonus to World War veterans.

Dozens of papers join *The Courant* in expressing shocked astonishment that such a proposal should even be considered at this time.

With the country facing a $2,000,000,000 deficit, with taxes being piled on the citizenry in order to balance the budget, many editors find it hard to believe that Congress actually is willing to hand out such an enormous sum.

But President Hoover is beset by no such doubts. Apparently



Underwood

He Would Pay With the Printing-Press

To the amount of some $2,000,000,000. Representative Wright Patman (right) sponsors a bill for immediate cash payment of the veterans' adjusted compensation certificates. He would meet the cost by issuing additional paper money. Here Mr. Patman is shown receiving a bonus petition from veterans.

he is fully aware of the situation, for he comes out with an emphatic warning against the bonus plan—a warning which sponsors of the measure choose to disregard.

"I wish to state again that I am absolutely opposed to any such legislation," declares the President, and—

"I made this position clear at the meeting of the American Legion in Detroit last September 21, and the Legion has consistently supported that position. I do not believe any such legislation can become law.

"Such action would undo every effort that is being made to reduce government expenditures and balance the budget.

"The first duty of every citizen of the United States is to build up and sustain the credit of the United States Government.

"Such an action would irretrievably undermine it."

"THE response in the bonus camp to the President's warning," notes the New York *Times* correspondent, "was increased activity in the campaign to line up votes to pass the bill and enact it over a veto."

"Representative Patman, bonus leader in the House, challenged the President to poll the membership of the Legion, which he said would show overwhelming individual indorsement of the movement headed by the Veterans of Foreign Wars and allied organizations.

"'The millions released to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation went to the big boys by way of New York,' he said. 'On the other hand, the millions involved in the full-payment bill go to the little fellows, into every nook and corner of the nation.

"'It will take money not now in circulation, and put it in circulation. It will mean increased revenue in the form of taxes to the Government.

"'Mr. Hoover is misguided. He does not know the real facts. If he counts noses he will find that from 90 to 95 per cent. of the Legionnaires are in favor of this legislation.'"

REPRESENTATIVE PATMAN, we read, would pay veterans the full sum of their adjusted compensation certificates by issuing more paper money. Even as the President issued his warning, the Washington correspondents were predicting that the measure soon would reach the floor of the House. And many observers believe that it has a good chance to pass.

Representative Johnson of South Dakota, leading the fight against the proposal, declares:

"If this fallacious Patman bill is enacted, it will mean that the value of the American dollar will immediately decrease 20 per cent., and a body-blow will have been dealt American credit."

"The President is exactly right," asserts Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, leader of Senate opponents. "I can not believe that the men who came to their country's defense in 1917 are now in favor of an action that would shake the country to its very foundations."

How is it that the bonus can muster support at this time? Theodore C. Wallen gives us this view in a dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"It is felt that, especially in view of the proximity of the Presidential and Congressional campaign, faced by the entire membership of the House and one-third of the Senate membership, the proposed bonus legislation would be difficult to stop once it got out on the floors of the House and Senate."

"Those who are talking the bill up are making some great claims for it," writes Morris D. Ervin, Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times-Star*—

"For one thing, just as the bonus-loan bill of the last Congress, it will almost immediately end the depression by increasing purchasing power and reviving business.

"But this bill is to be better than the last one because it will accomplish all this without adding one cent to the national debt, without necessitating a bond issue, without increasing the Government's interest charges, and without increasing taxes. It is all very simple. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing will simply print $2,000,000,000 worth of special Treasury notes."

"THE same old arguments for cashing the certificates are being blabbed by a bunch of flag-wavers who don't care what happens to the country so long as they get votes, who are using two-penny brains to throw billions of dollars of other people's money into the political grab-bag." So declares the Newark *Evening News*, and an overwhelming majority of editors seem to agree. Some observers believe that many Senators and Representatives will vote for the bill, depending upon the President to veto it.

"When the Treasury has no money it is folly to consider the immediate liquidation of an obligation due in 1945," says the Washington *Post*. "The only way to pay this bonus is to go into debt, thereby again unbalancing the budget and paving the way to crushing taxation." Along the same lines, the Chicago *Evening Post* says that "to add this huge total to an already staggering deficit is to invite financial disaster."

"Such indifference to the public welfare and such irresponsibility on the part of men supposedly serving the nation are beyond ordinary comprehension," asserts the Providence *Journal*.

"In order to put a few dollars in the pockets of one-fortieth of the population," says the Hartford *Courant*, already quoted, "the friends of the veteran in Congress propose that the dollars belonging to the rest of us be deliberately cheapened."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

AND 1932 certainly looks like a big year for the treaty-repair shops.—*Judge.*

THE Prince of Wales urges "Buy British," and Mr. De Valera, "By, by, British."—*Dallas News.*

"PRICES Stiffen on Stock Exchange." Good news, if it's not rigor mortis.—*Dunbar's Weekly* (*Phœnix*).

HOW strange that everybody can get along on less except those who live on tax money.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

THERE'S a bright side. After watching great minds combat the depression, you should be rid of your inferiority complex. —*Denton Record-Chronicle.*

WE attribute the wet preponderance of the DIGEST poll to the general feeling that whatever is oughtn't to be.—*Weston* (*Ore.*) *Leader.*

UP to date those diplomats do not seem to have been able to disarm even suspicion.—*Boston Herald.*

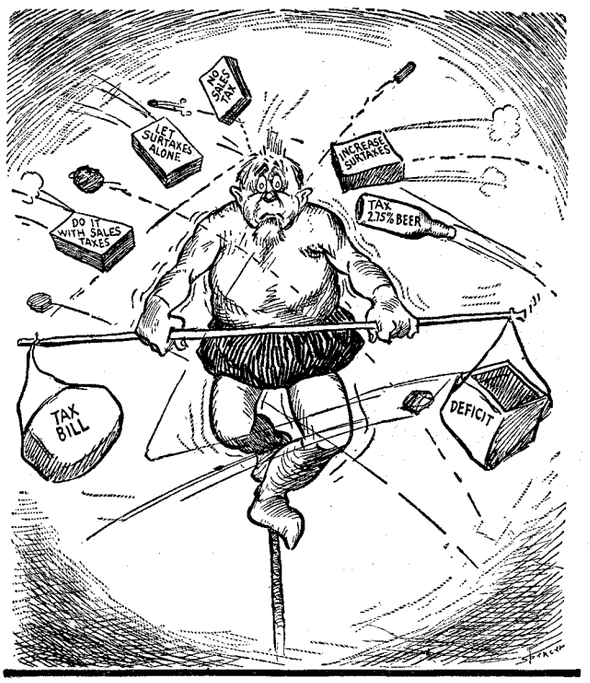
CONSIDERING its impartiality on the question, we might call it the Liquorary Drygest.—*Tampa Tribune.*

THERE are Lloyd Georges in this country too—optimists when in office and pessimists when out.—*Toledo Blade.*

MANY movie magnates, says a report, are now millionaires. For which, of course, they should thank their lucky stars.—*Life.*

A MISSOURI editor prefers a cow to a saxophone, because in addition to making the same noise, the cow gives milk.—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

IT certainly seems a shame Mr. Ruth is cut down to the same wages as Mr. Hoover. There have been a lot more complaints about Mr. Hoover's hitting and fielding.—*Tampa Tribune.*



From the Latest Newsreel—"Congress Trying to Balance the Budget"

—Spencer in the Omaha "World-Herald."

OHIO Man, Married Nine Times, Goes Insane.—Head-line. Goes?—*Thomaston Times.*

WHAT'S really worrying Republican officeholders isn't present but future unemployment.—*Tampa Tribune.*

BUT if an infant can't think, why does it yell the moment it sees the kind of world it is in?—*Jersey City Journal.*

YOU can't blame a candidate for throwing his hat in the ring. As a rule it has got too small for his head.—*Eugene* (*Ore.*) *Guard.*

JUST now it looks as tho the 1928 estimate of the genius of American industrialists was exaggerated a mere trifle of 90 to 95 per cent.—*Nashville Banner.*

THE LITERARY DIGEST announces a new book on "How to Live." No information could be more timely.—*Weston Leader.*

IN balancing the budget the big question is whether to use more tax or more ax.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THERE is little news of spring freshets this year, except the flood in the LITERARY DIGEST office.—*Toledo Blade.*

IT has been discovered that in giving until it hurts, some people are extremely sensitive to pain. —*St. Joseph News-Press.*

THE proposal is made that our Army and Navy be consolidated. It might give them a pretty good football team.—*Life.*

SELDOM in the last quarter-century has there been a time when you could buy so much with the dollar you haven't got. —*Boston Herald.*

A LOT of politicians who may know in a general way how they stand personally on Prohibition are now buying THE LITERARY DIGEST to learn how they stand at home on it.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

IT is announced by the stylists that blue will be the predominant color this spring. As if we didn't know!—*Thomaston* (*Ga.*) *Times.*

"WHAT is the greatest need of the Democratic party?" asks a politician. Offhand, we'd say more Democrats.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

"TIME," remarks a scientist, "flows both ways." Just like tooth-paste, after a woman has used the tube once.—*The Humorist* (*London*).

AMERICA won't recognize Japan's territorial gain in China. Not, anyway, when Japan gets through with it.—*Corvallis* (*Ore.*) *Gazette-Times.*

GETTING money under false pretenses is a crime unless you are big enough to sell $1,000,000 worth of stock in a $40,000 business. —*Muskogee Phœnix.*

RUMOR has it that a ten-cent store is going to increase its maximum price to twenty cents. Maybe it's going into the foreign-bond business.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

THE United States Navy conducted a mimic war near Honolulu, while over in Europe the United States delegates were assisting at a mimic peace conference.—*Life.*

A CONSUMER is a boob who howls when he pays his own tax of $4.30 and makes no protest as he pays $430 a year passed on to him by the big taxpayer.—*Albany* (*Ore.*) *Democrat-Herald.*

THE Greensboro (Ga.) *Herald-Journal* thinks this country needs a Socrates. However, it has already had the sock.—*Weston Leader.*

FRANCE has placed an embargo on American apples. In return, Congress might place an embargo on French war-debt applesauce.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

"CALIFORNIA students sell their blood to pay expenses." The custom was begun, we understand, by impecunious noblemen operating at Newport.—*Buffalo News.*

THE Japanese Minister in Shanghai says that what Japan wants in China is peace. It must be the kind of peace that passeth all understanding.—*Thomaston Times.*

IF we understand the position of our esteemed fellow-scribbler, Cal Coolidge, it will be impossible to tax the poor until they're rich after the rich are taxed until they're poor.—*Weston Leader.*

AN Eastern ruler has a sword-swallower permanently on his staff to entertain him. We envy this monarch the facility with which he can dispose of his old safety-razor blades.—*Punch* (*London*).

THE announcement that Herbert Hoover weighs twenty-seven pounds less than he weighed in 1929 was a serious mistake on the part of the Republicans. There'll be too many women candidates clamoring for the office.—*Life.*

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Japan Getting on Russia's Nerves

GAS-MASKS ARE ON SALE in Moscow, food prices have risen, every one is talking of war, and resources are being stored up "against the coming attack" by the Japanese.

This startling information appears in a London Labor weekly, *The New Leader*, in a letter from one of its correspondents at the Russian capital.

Ever since the beginning of the Japanese offensive in Manchuria, he adds, the Soviet press have prophesied that Japan would attack the U. S. S. R.

Yet, just as regularly and with increasing emphasis, it is noted, the Japanese have been denying authoritatively that they have any aggressive designs on Soviet Russia. Meanwhile, reports come from Moscow that while there is no change in the Soviet policy regarding Japan, there is a marked change in the Soviet "tone and attitude."

The official Soviet Government newspaper, the Moscow *Isviestia*, states the Soviet case as follows:

"More than five months have passed since the Japanese troops occupied Mukden, Manchuria's capital, and a conflict began in the Far East which now is assuming wider and wider proportions.

"It is but natural that public opinion in the Soviet Union should watch the development of these events, some of which are taking place in the immediate proximity of its frontiers.

"Since the very first days of that conflict, the Soviet Union has adopted the attitude of strict neutrality. Of course, the sympathy of the proletariat of our Union for the Chinese people suffering under the yoke of imperialistic exploitation is an undeniable and well-known fact.

"Yet the feeling of our proletariat as they watch the struggle carried on by the Chinese workers and peasants has in no way interfered with the strict policy of non-interference which is in harmony with the general pacifism of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

"In spite of this, we are witnessing the progressive growth of anti-Soviet intrigues in Manchuria. We are confronted with a whole network of provocative acts, and it would be a grave mistake to underestimate their significance. An abnormal situation is being created along our Far Eastern border, which requires our most serious watchfulness."

Soviet Sneer at the League

Imperialist Japan (belaboring poor China): "I'm not afraid of that scarecrow."
—"Zaria Vostoka" (Tiflis).

So it ought to be plain to everybody, thinks *Isviestia*, that because of the situation confronting the Soviet Union in the Far East, Soviet defense forces must be strengthened there. The frontiers must be protected, and in particular the military garrisons located along the Siberian border must be enlarged, and this official Moscow organ goes on:

"The peaceful policy of the Soviet Union is not a policy of blindness. We have proven more than once that the Soviet Union does not fall into the trap of provocations, and that it knows how to bring these provocations to light in time.

"The Soviet Union has pursued and will pursue an unswerving policy of peace and of non-interference with Chinese affairs. But this certainly does not mean that the Soviet Union will permit any one to violate its frontiers, invade its territory, and annex part of its lands.

"We do not want any foreign lands. But we will not give up a single square inch of our land, either!"

What is really going on in the official Soviet mind is impressively suggested in a remark of the well-informed Moscow correspondent, Walter Duranty of the New York *Times*, who assures us that while there is no change in Soviet policy toward Japan and toward the United States, there is an unmistakable change in the "tone and attitude" of the Soviet Government, first toward Japan, and secondly toward the United States.

Mr. Duranty admits that he can give no positive proof of this assertion about Japan and the United States, but he is "certain both are facts, and he is highly inclined to believe they are correlated." Mr. Duranty proceeds:

"Two things on which the Bolsheviki pride themselves as the 'carriers-on of Lenin's work,' to use Joseph Stalin's exact words to the writer, are freedom from illusion and a realistic appreciation of circumstances. Accordingly, the Bolsheviki believe they can see and understand just what Japan is doing in China, and why.

"They hold that Japan, with the support and approval of France, and with the tacit approval of the British Government—in both cases for ulterior motives—is pouring troops into China to accomplish definite aims by the use of force.

"As far as Shanghai and China proper are concerned, the Bolsheviki are not much interested, but Manchuria and Mongolia are a different story, and more different still when there is a concentration of Japanese forces in Northern Manchuria, and when the Japanese are dickering with 'White Guards' of the Seminoff type, and appear to threaten the Soviet frontier."

THE Bolsheviki say also, Mr. Duranty continues, that the United States—doubtless for quite other reasons—is no more pleased with the Japanese action than the Russians themselves. But what, the Bolsheviki ask, can the United States do about it, and what can the Bolsheviki do about it? Mr. Duranty goes on:

"The United States writes notes to Japan and notes to France and Great Britain, and offers to cooperate with the League of Nations.

"And nothing happens. The Japanese give answers or explanations so flimsy as to border upon impudence, and then send more troops to China, while France and Britain stand pat.

"The Bolsheviki make representations to the Japanese Ambassador and emit squeaks of irritation. And the Japanese repeat their flimsy explanations.

"When the Bolsheviki say pacifism, they mean pacifism, whether they say it in Geneva or Moscow, and there is nothing provocative or aggressive in the Soviet attitude toward Japan.

"On the other hand, there is no doubt Soviet Russia will resist by arms any Japanese encroachment upon Soviet territory—and resist with considerable eagerness and great vigor.

"The writer recently read in the New York *Times* a statement that 'it would be very easy for the Japanese to seize Vladivostok,' and, 'in the opinion of many neutral military authorities, the Japanese would have small difficulty in dealing successfully with any force the Russians could maintain at the end of the Trans-Siberian Railway.' This is incorrect, as the Japanese well know, and the Poles know so too. The Red Army in the Soviet Siberian maritime provinces is one of the most efficient military establishments in the world to-day, and it would cost Japan a great effort to conquer Vladivostok.

"But Japan is not believed to be so desperate as to be completely insane. Unless, as the Bolsheviki fear—tho the writer questions how much they really believe it—'the Western capitalist Powers cooperate with Japan in a joint offensive against the Socialist fatherland,' Japan will not make war on the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

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Making Labor Proud in Bulgaria

"NOW YOU ARE *TRUDOVAK*," announces the State labor official in Bulgaria, as he gives the accolade to the sturdy young peasant accepted as a recruit in Bulgaria's Compulsory Labor Service.

The young man receives a week's drill to get him used to discipline, and soon he is equipped with a smart gray uniform, and a cap bearing the device, "Work for Bulgaria."

The State-enlisted workers, sometimes called Bulgaria's Peace Army, because after the war Bulgaria was compelled by the peace terms to abolish compulsory military service, make a social rise from the moment they enter the Labor service of their country.

There is no pay for the young worker, but his station brings with it all the prestige that military service had in the past in Bulgaria.

His gray uniform and cap apparently are just as attractive as was a soldier's uniform to the ladies, for, we are told, a young peasant who has served as a *trudovak* is held in the village to be a more eligible candidate for marriage than one who has not been called up.

This we learn from Lady Muir, daughter of Mr. Stancioff, former Bulgarian Minister in London, who, in the London *Spectator*, informs us further:

"The workers live in barracks or tents resembling well-kept camps for boys, and altho strict discipline is enforced the workers are allowed to go home on Sundays and holidays. They have their flags, their songs, their bands.

"On entering the service, they solemnly take an oath of allegiance to king and country, and promise to discharge all their duties conscientiously. They are organized in units of 100 to 150 under one leader.

"One detachment is always serving another. Special Labor groups make shoes and clothes for the rest; others are taught to preserve fruit and vegetables. There are also forestry and building companies, State brickyards, stud-farms and nurseries, all furnished from the same source. The aim of the organization is to buy nothing that the workers themselves can produce."

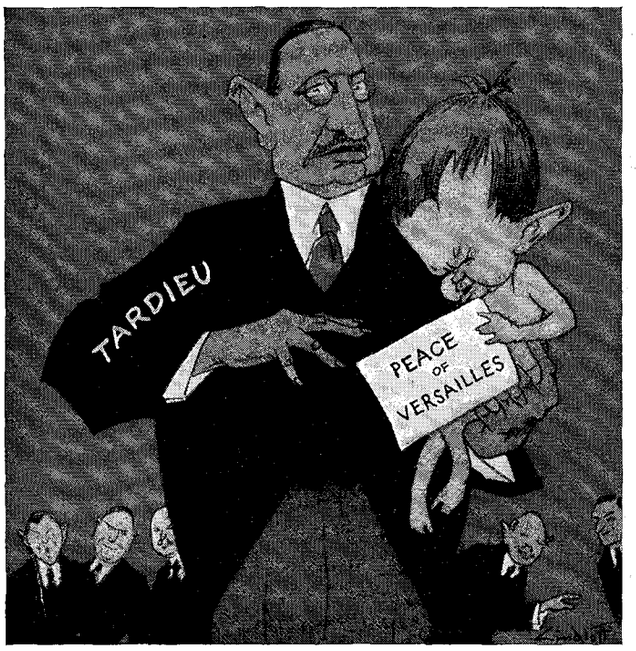
THE constructive results in Bulgaria since the World War are said by Lady Muir to be amazing. In spite of hard times, the Bulgarian State has yearly acquired through the *Trudovatzi*, new railway lines, new roads, and new buildings. What is more—

"Thousands of acres of swamp-lands have been redeemed and hundreds of miles of good roads have been, and are still being, built in the most inaccessible mountain regions.

"Large numbers of schools, churches, and public buildings have been constructed, many villages supplied both with water and electric light, and streets in cities have been improved."

The Compulsory Labor Service, we are then advised, is of two kinds—regular and temporary. By the regular service, every young man in Bulgaria is liable at the age of eighteen to serve for eight months in a Labor Company.

Temporary Labor service is performed every year by all adult Bulgarian citizens for a period not exceeding twenty-one days. In principle both women and men are subject to it, but "generally only the men are called, and their service seldom exceeds ten days per annum."



Tardieu's Favorite Weapon

Tardieu: "Say what you like, this child has great possibilities."
—"Kladderadatsch" (Berlin).

Why Tardieu Grieves the Germans

THE STRONGEST MAN in French politics is Premier André Tardieu, say various German editors.

Because of that fact, they don't like Mr. Tardieu in the least.

Clemenceau, Poincaré, Tardieu—these are the "anti-German agitators" who have kept Germany in chains since the war, we are told.

No matter when there is a change of Ministry in France, it does not mean any change as far as Germany is concerned, laments the *Koelnische Zeitung*, which continues:

"Clemenceau it was who made Germany another Prometheus bound to the rocks, the rocks of the victory frenzy of 1918. And the vulture, the paper vulture of the Versailles Treaty, has ever since, with its articles and its paragraphs, devoured the vitals of the bound Prometheus, Germany, just as was done to the hero of the ancient Greek myth, the darling of the gods.

"A multitude of chains, a burden unprecedented, has ever since bound the limbs of a wounded Germany. Germany must sit tight and hold fast.

"This is seen to, even tho Clemenceau is dead and Poincaré is withdrawn to the retirement of superannuation; this is seen to by the father of the Versailles Treaty—a delightful man with strong nerves, who can hold his seat in any saddle, tho he be hounded by all the dogs of war and washed in all the waters of affliction, as he has been again and again. Tardieu!

"The France of 1917 to 1919 stood beneath the shadow of Clemenceau. The France of the next ten years stood for the most part under the shadow of Poincaré. The France of this hour stands beneath the shadow of Tardieu.

"Does Tardieu seek peace and the repose of Europe? Certainly! As truly as did the men who went before him.

"Provided it be the peace France wants. Long may the peace of the world be maintained! But it must be a peace that keeps France dominant on the Continent of Europe."

RAILING at France's constant demand for "security," the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* cries that France has "the best possible boundary lines." Against Spain and Italy, this daily argues, her frontiers traverse high mountains, and the passes are mostly in French hands.

She borders neutral Switzerland, neutral Luxembourg, and then her ally Belgium. Further, we read:

"The one stretch of boundary coming into question is that touching Germany. It is relatively short. To the east it is sufficiently protected by a system of fortifications and the demilitarized zone. Westward protection is afforded by shore formations which have often in the past proved a defense for France.

"As for the ports and the naval stations, they are enough for the protection of France's coasts. France enjoys the freest access to the high seas, and to two adjacent seas—the North Sea and the Mediterranean.

"France is thus geographically in such security that she can turn her whole attention to the state of her defenses in the east.

"The geographical position and the frontier conditions of Germany are the exact opposite. Her central European situation subjects her to the peril of being encircled by hostile coalitions. No nation in the world has so many nations bordering upon her as Germany. Her defense forces must be split up in all directions."

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Our "Intolerance" Irks Japan

WANTING OTHERS TO THINK as they think is the great sin of Americans.

That's what the Japanese press say unanimously with regard to American opinion of the Japanese-Chinese clash. It is significant that the word "stampede" was invented in the United States, they add sarcastically.

But altho Americans seem to believe that Japan is all wrong in the present Far East dispute, some Tokyo editors aver that they are "not without hope," and the Tokyo *Asahi* explains:

A Canadian Query

"What will Uncle do?"

—"The Sun" (Vancouver).

"During the World War they suspected Germany and the Germans of all sorts of crimes. Nowadays there are few Americans who still believe that the Germans are fiends incarnate. Who can say that the Americans will not come to understand the object of the performance of Japan in China?"

But what makes the Japanese furious above everything else is the reported growing sentiment among Americans in favor of a boycott against Japan. They are really amazed to note the participation in such a proposed "economic punishment" by about 150 professors representing universities and colleges.

The Tokyo *Jiji* finds it difficult to explain American hostility toward the Japanese, and can only think that the people in the United States have been misled by anti-Japanese propaganda. This newspaper confesses that the reported proposal of a boycott on Japan gave it the greatest shock, especially as—

"President Lowell of Harvard University is at the back of the movement. When we first learned of the rôle played by the distinguished educator in the anti-Japanese agitation, we doubted the accuracy of the report.

"President Lowell is one of the greatest educators America has produced. Besides being an educator, he is a scholar. He is widely known in Japanese educational circles, where he commands the highest respect.

"Do President Lowell and his friends wish to plunge their country into war with Japan? A Japanese-American war would easily develop into a world war. Would President Lowell and his friends have the world plunge into a second World War?"

China Now a Fighting Nation

OUT OF THE WELTER AND SMOKE of undeclared warfare around Shanghai two elemental facts stand out in stark relief.

First, that in the last analysis the very existence of a nation depends on the strength of its armed forces.

Secondly, the world now knows, and the Chinese themselves have learned, that with proper equipment and organization, Chinese soldiers are fully capable of defending their country.

This is the ringing hail to his countrymen given by T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance of the National Government, who tells the world incidentally that the contemptuous epithet of "China-fied" may no longer be applied to his nation.

Without bitterness, yet with unflinching resolution, Mr. Soong in the Shanghai *People's Tribune*, a Chinese magazine, admits the great disillusion of peace:

"We were told that war between nations was no longer possible, and that after 'the war to end war,' with its ten million killed and fifty million wounded, war would be unthinkable.

"We were also told that such international conventions as the Covenant of The League of Nations, the Washington Nine-Power Treaty, and the Pact of Paris would fully guarantee weak States against foreign aggression. We pinned our faith on those international engagements and fatuously trusted that wars between nations were banished forever.

"Our disillusionment has been complete. As from a nightmare we learn anew that as yet international agreements are of use only when backed by force.

"The law of the jungle still rules, and to-day we are paying the price of our military weakness. The London *Times* was only telling the bare truth, altho it seemed like adding insult to injury, when it observed apropos of the situation that 'membership in the League is no excuse for incapacity.'

"If China is to survive as a nation, she must prove herself capable. She must become an adept at slaughter!

"She must put her national defense above all things, above public education, above commerce and industry. Above democratic rule and civic rights, in fact, above all other considerations. For survival is the first law of nature."

YET in all this tragic avowal, Mr. Soong is consoled that out of the struggle round Shanghai has also come the revelation that fundamentally China is "capable of defending herself."

If the events have proved anything, he declares proudly, the "thirty-four epic days of grim struggle between the poorly equipped but courageous Chinese forces and the modern war machine of Japan have shown that Chinese soldiers can fight against the greatest odds." Mr. Soong continues:

"They have also shown that in the struggle for national independence Chinese soldiers know well how to die. Our history has shown over and over again that the manhood of China is equal to the best the world can produce, and that however pacific as a nation, we are capable of making every sacrifice in defense of our national heritage.

"Owing to the corruption of the old Manchu Government and the inefficiency of our rulers during the past century, our troops never have shown any fighting spirit when confronted with foreign foes, and consequently our people for decades have been seized by a nation-wide inferiority complex.

"To-day the quality of Chinese fighting men, appreciated previously by only a few military experts, stands out unchallenged.

"Pitifully armed with inadequate weapons they were able to face unafraid barrages of high explosives, the fire of big naval guns, and the devastating bombs from airplanes that operated at will and allowed no opportunity for striking back.

"Human material is here. Numbers are here. It requires only organization and equipment to build up a Chinese Army which will command the respect of the world.

"Sun Yat Sen once said 'to know is difficult, to act is easy.'

"Thanks to the valor of the 19th Route Army and to their comrades of the 5th Army, we now know that if we but arm and train ourselves properly we shall be fully capable of defending our legitimate rights and national honor.

"In realizing this truth, China has at last found her soul!"

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Goethe's Imperiled Fame

GOETHE HAS LOST HIS HOLD on the present generation of young men in Germany.

They "have something else than Goethe in their heads."

To a less extent, too, he has lost his hold upon the young German women.

So reports *The Berliner Volks-Zeitung*, tho on the centenary of his death, March 22, "diplomats from a score of nations marched in solemn procession through an avenue of blazing pylons at Weimar to Goethe's mausoleum, at noon, to lay on it wreaths bearing inscriptions of tribute," as The New York *Times* cable informs us.

That was the affair of the supporters of the present Republican constitution.

The "hubbub over Goethe," adds the Berlin paper, is made by college professors and patriotic enthusiasts in the fatherland. In its pages Gertrud Isolani finds space for a study of his fading popularity:

"More important than all the fine professorial orations in honor of this Goethe year, more important than all the philological keys to Goethe's work, more important than all the literary ferretings in his private life, is one question.

"Does this 'greatest' of German writers, in this hundredth year after his death, remain really a vital factor in the culture of the German masses? Does he emerge from the great test provided by Lessing? Is Goethe not only lauded, but actually read?

"We have to ask ourselves whether his world scope and point of view remain for our generation and, above all, for the younger generation, a real thing. Has Goethe through his life and his writing anything to say to us that it is worth our while to listen to?

"The principal of a Berlin institution of the higher learning had an emphatic reply to my question about Goethe. In the classroom and in the home is he much read? The answer was a negative. 'I would not dare,' he said, 'to take up Goethe with my classes.' The young men of Germany to-day have something else than Goethe in their heads.

"An intellectually choice element is still concerned with Goethe, but among German youth this element is dwindling.

"To-day, as competent authority reveals, only those German students remote from actual life or brought up in seclusion even read Goethe. Even German young men who are literarily inclined prefer other German lyrics to those of Goethe."

To this observer it seemed as if the Goethe celebrations throughout Germany were proceeding in a highly perfunctory way. Those who still love Goethe as a master of German thought and of German style rally around him. Those who deem Goethe a superseded classic speak of him with scorn and with ridicule.

But here is the other arm of the scale:

"Among the young girls the interest in Goethe's life and work does seem greater and more general than among the young German men. The interest of the German girl in Goethe is aroused earlier in life. She is not satisfied merely with what she learns at school or academy. At home she tries to gain more insight into Goethe through study and reading. This may be founded upon the more intense feminine interest in everything romantic. In Goethe the young maiden soul finds an answer to many of its problems.

"Again, in the academies for young ladies, attention is paid to the 'Iphigenia' at the start of the course. 'It comes closest to the hearts of us girls,' as one pupil explained. 'We girls feel for *Werther*. He loved so unhappily! We are no less delighted with the personality of *Mignon* in "Wilhelm Meister." We girls even venture at times to open the pages of "Faust." For we find in the tragedy treatment of the contemporary problems that so agitate us at this hour.'"

From *Die Woche* (Berlin)

When Goethe Relaxed

Skating at Frankfort-on-the-Main—From an old print.

THE irony of the Goethe celebrations, especially as concerns Weimar, is that this beloved home of Goethe is predominantly for Hitler.

According to a Berlin dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune*, "in the recent presidential election Weimar rolled up 13,983 votes for Hitler and gave Hindenburg a paltry 2,871."

And of this town, Goethe once confided to Eckermann: "I have lived there for fifty years, and where have I not been? But I am always glad to return to Weimar." The dispatch continues:

"It is doubtful whether Goethe would have said that of the present-day Weimar, where approximately one out of every two citizens is a Nazi. During the Goethe celebrations at Weimer this week, the authorities forbade the flying of flags from private homes on the ground that such demonstration would not be in harmony with the solemnity of the occasion.

"To-day Nazi youths go through the streets of the classical Weimer singing 'Siegreich wollen wir Frankreich schlagen' ['Let us conquer France!] past the house of the poet, who once said: 'I did not hate the French, altho I thanked God that we were free from them. How could I, to whom culture and barbarism alone are of importance, hate a nation that is among the most cultivated of the earth, and to whom I owe so great a part of my own cultivation?'"

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The Opera in Doubt

THE ARISTOCRATIC TRADITION in opera totters. Old New York families have apparently tired of their expensive plaything, and the Metropolitan, if it goes forward, must do so with a more democratic support.

As in London, Paris, Chicago, the pinch of hard times is felt in New York operatic concerns. With its capital of $550,000 wiped out, the Metropolitan finds it hasn't the funds to "assure" another season.

The implication is not entirely disheartening. Tho the crisis is of "paramount importance," says the New York *Times*, the fact seems to be that opera in New York will depart from "aristocratic traditions of support and from antiquated traditions of production," with the prospect of "an eventual departure from the present site to a new opera-house at the Rockefeller Center, where the electrical industry behind radio broadcast is eager to make opera popular in America."

A page in operatic history is to be turned:

"The seven directors who decided on the announcement at a meeting in the opera-house, under Paul D. Cravath as chairman, comprised the outstanding financial backers of the operating company which has carried on the enterprise subsidized by the Goelets, Vanderbilts, Astors, Harrimans, Jameses, Steeles, Cuttings, Morgans, Juilliards, Blisses, Bakers, and Whitneys.

"These families built the opera-house almost a half-century ago, and occupy the parterre boxes of the 'Golden Horseshoe' by right of ownership."

Kaiden Keystone photograph

At the Opera's Helm

Paul D. Cravath, who sees the future full of perils.

A MEMBERSHIP corporation was voted to replace the former stock corporation. The statement issued by Paul D. Cravath, chairman of the board, held out this hope:

"An earnest effort will be made to secure such cooperation on the part of all concerned in the continuation of opera, in working out a plan for such reduction in expense and other measures as will be necessary to make it possible to present Metropolitan opera in New York next winter."

Thanks for the "golden periods" of the past are offered by the New York *Herald Tribune*, but it sees that the present system "has been reaching the end of its usefulness," and continues:

"Blame attaches to no individual for the decline of the last few years.

"Musically, as well as socially, the city has outgrown its old ways. A system that worked well and for the best interests of art when the town possest a social unity and relatively few diversions has become unworkable in the present confusion of the metropolis.

"The future of opera in New York is the important question, and reference needs to be made to the past only as it sheds light upon that future. We think the fundamentals of that future can be reduced to a single simple principle—that henceforth opera must be given in this city with artistic ideals in supreme command.

"Opera needs showmanship, yes, with all the business acumen that the word implies; but not at the sacrifice of musical standards. It must have financial support, but in obtaining that support it must not mortgage its artistic integrity.

"The practical application of this principle to the immediate future can not be escaped.

"With the decline in the social prestige of the opera, the temptation to seek support from an alliance with commercial interests becomes strong. Such an alliance can indeed be made upon proper terms; but the danger that the commercial point of view will gain the upper hand and that art will be subordinated is obvious.

"In plain words, if opera is to return to its old distinction in this city, the radio must serve it, not it the radio.

"The example of the city's great orchestra, one of the greatest in the world, suggests the right approach. Such an orchestra as the Philharmonic-Symphony can not possibly exist anywhere to-day save through the support of devoted public-spirited patrons. The Metropolitan Museum of Art lives through the same type of disinterested public aid.

"The time has come, we think, when the production of opera in New York, the nation's artistic capital, must be approached in the same spirit. Interest in great music was never so widespread as to-day. Here and near by in Philadelphia and in Rochester, music schools with great foundations exist. We are confident that if the need of opera of the highest class is made clear, the support will not fail.

"Whether opera is continued next year seems to us of minor importance.

"The important thing is that no compromise of fundamentals shall be made through haste or under the compulsion of a depression.

"The long view should prevail. New York has a vast and growing musical public. It deserves great opera. May those in charge labor toward that single end."

The Cover

THE reproduction of the pastel drawing by Marie Olga Kobbé shows two engaging children.

Miss Kobbé was born at New Brighton, Staten Island, New York, and studied with J. Alden Weir and the Art Students League, winning the Saltus prize for the best portrait done during her final year there.

Subsequently she went to Paris and worked in the Atelier Colliu, and in a private class criticized by MacMonnies. Later she worked with Lucien Simon.

Portraits in oils, pastel, and in black and white have been her product.

She is a member of the New York Water Color Society and the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors.

Schools Keeping Up to the Minute

MODERNIZATION is "drastic."

High schools and colleges are up to the latest moment in picking new courses and revamping the old ones.

So comes the news from educators recently gathering at the meeting of the North Central Association of Colleges at Chicago.

The New York *Evening Post* reports the findings of G. W. Willett of La Grange, Illinois, on a survey of revision of study courses in five hundred high schools:

"Such work is progressing either individually or under State supervision in all States.

"In the study of English, the modernization has been drastic.

"Comparative English and American literature is as widely used in reading courses as the classics. Theme writing has swerved over to include the subjects the student would like to follow. Text-books, in many schools, have been reduced to a minimum.

"Many classes, Mr. Willett said, delve deeply in social problems: peace and disarmament, Prohibition and welfare work, marriage and divorce.

"The 'current events' class of the old days, usually a once-a-week affair, has been changed to a daily course. It is a partner, now, with history and geography courses.

"In the old days, domestic science had for its prime purpose the fitting of girls to the work in the homes. To-day, the objectives are style shop and tea-room managers."

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Can Protestants and Catholics Unite?

THE EDITOR OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC WEEKLY pores over a manuscript on the possibility of Christian union submitted by a Protestant writer.

If he publishes it, he will be breaking a rule of the magazine. But here is something written in such sympathetic vein that the editor's own sympathy is aroused.

Here is a journalist of international repute, who, tho none the less a Protestant, believes that the Cross is the central feature of Christianity, who believes in the historicity of the Roman Catholic Church, and that Christ is its Founder, who is grateful for all that it has done in keeping faith alive, and who has lost any conscious enmity against the ancient Church.

He is skeptical of union, even of its advisability; but he senses a friendlier atmosphere between the two great parishes of Christendom, if one may so describe the two great divisions of Christianity.

The editor pondered—and the article by P. W. Wilson, former Member of Parliament, grandson of Jonathan Bagster, the Bible publisher, now a journalist long resident on these shores, is published by *America*, a Roman Catholic review of the week. Mr. Wilson is a man of deeply religious thought, and among other books is the author of "The Christ We Forget," "The Church We Forget," and "The Vision We Forget."

"Manifestly," writes Mr. Wilson, "the Churches broadly known as Catholic can trace their ancestry to the Founder Himself. The Roman Catholic Church could have had and did have no other origin." But it is no less clear to him that the "Company of the Faithful, once united in a visible Church, has suffered an organic disintegration." The issues of this breaking-up he says he is unable to define. They involve authority, dogma, liturgy, and, as in the case of the Quakers, the absence of these elements. And, "whatever general sentiment may be abroad favoring friendship, the experts fail to find a real formula [for reunion] on which to agree."

Under the circumstances, Mr. Wilson does not believe that "reunion, as frequently advocated, is possible, or, if achieved, would be permanent and comprehensive. If it were attained," he says, "the danger would be a further epidemic of disintegration." But, he writes:

"I am no less convinced that there has been and is still proceeding a profound amelioration of atmosphere.

"Hitherto, we have seen a Christendom, as we regarded it, in which Catholic confronted Protestant. It is a situation by no means ended. Such situations do not end quickly.

"But, none the less, the new situation has arisen. The Catholics who deserve to be called Catholics and the Protestants who deserve to be called Protestants—indeed, I would add, the Jews who deserve to be called Jews—are facing the simple issue whether or not this is to be a world where life at its best is still possible."

MANY minds have changed, and are changing, writes Mr. Wilson, who says his own case is typical of what is happening. He does not think less than he did of the Protestant faith in which he was raised, and, he writes:

"On the other hand, I have lost entirely any conscious enmity against or suspicion of the Roman Catholic Church.

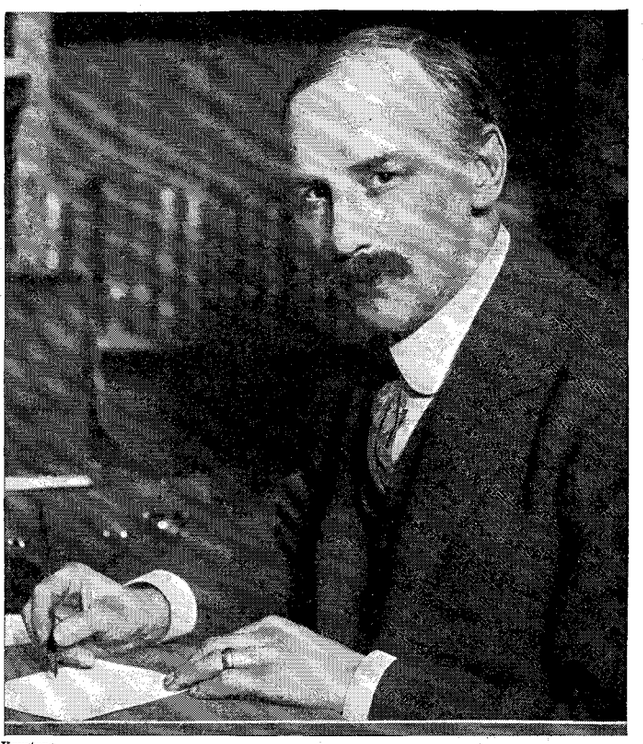
"The Service of the Mass is, to me—may I illustrate the point by an allusion to Handel's Messiah?—a superb expression of Christ's redeeming Presence among men, nor is it possible in these days to escape from the spell of that transcendent painting, poetry, architecture, and music which were contributed to civilization by the piety of the Medieval Church.

"I should not be candid if I did not add that great art and literature and architecture have been achieved by Protestants also. Indeed, we can not gaze upon the splendors to which the mind of man at its best can attain, without a sense of awe arising over such evidences of the Divine obligations of the race."

FORMS and formulas, thinks Mr. Wilson, are the language which expresses essential truth. But, he says, the essential may be believed and exprest without the forms and formulas and their mystic content. As he sees it, then:

"Reunion is not a bargain, it is not a treaty, it is not a surrender, it is not a compromise.

"It is a series of convergent paths along which the patient pilgrim walks toward the ultimate destination.



Keystone

He No Longer Suspects the Roman Catholic Church

But, with all friendly feeling, P. W. Wilson, former Member of Parliament and well-known journalist, does not believe that it is possible "for all to share the same worship."

"It may not be possible, here and now, for all to share the same worship or accept the same ecclesiastical authority.

"But it is possible for all to love one another as they love themselves, to pray for one another, and to help one another, and, above all, to be associated as far as may be in the task of serving this sad and sorrowful world.

"No one can be other than grateful to a Church, international and therefore removed from the causes of war, which uses that special influence to promote peace between and within nations. This influence, added to a strong and persistent plea for the basis of home, has imprest many who are not themselves numbered among Catholics.

"Conversely, may I suggest, in respectful and friendly conclusion, that, in the life of Protestant families and communions, there is also a deep regard for what Catholics are striving to maintain?

"How soon and in what manner these great forces for good will be concentrated on the objective—namely, the Kingdom of God upon earth—who shall say?"

THIS, says the editor of *America* in a note, "is a beautifully written and intelligent report by a well-known Protestant journalist on the modern religious situation as he sees it. As a statement of this view-point it is invaluable for Catholics. But

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the editor of *America* does not agree with Mr. Wilson's concept of Church unity.

A church which "improperly calls itself Catholic because it possesses a relative fulness of doctrine" can not trace its ancestry to the Founder, we are told, "except in the sense that the broken branch on the ground can trace its ancestry to the seed once planted." The Roman Catholic Church may have lost members, but its continuity has not been broken. Nor does *America* agree that believers can rally around Christ "without the forms and the formulas and their mystical content." For—

"The first questions of the ralliers will be: 'Who is Christ? Is He God? Is He God and Man? Is He still present amongst us? In what sense? Did He teach a body of truth? Who guarantees its genuineness?' The answers will be formulas and forms. If the answers are not the same, there will be no rallying point. Mr. Wilson has faithfully reported a view that bars 'reunion.'"

Why Children Misbehave

OLD MAN ADAM ISN'T RESPONSIBLE for bad behavior in children.

Original sin has nothing to do with it.

Nor is it due to a lack of intelligence, for the naughtiest children may be the cleverest.

Juvenile waywardness is much more likely the result of parental falls from grace, bad examples all around the children, lack of sufficient sleep, or poor environment, or all of them.

The original sin is in the home.

So believes Dr. William Moodie, an English physician. He was addressing the Medical Officers of Schools, in London, and a report of his address appears in *The Lancet*, a London medical journal.

The commonest causes of complaint brought to Dr. Moodie's attention in his clinic were, in order, we read: stealing, nervousness, unmanageableness, lying, temper, stammering, truancy, and lack of concentration. When the children were examined, it was extremely common to find evidence of fatigue and conditions which in an adult would certainly be described as hyperthyroid anxiety states. And, we read:

"Often these arose from environmental factors—fatigue from loss of sleep due to noisy or overcrowded bedrooms, and anxiety from broken homes, illegitimacy, and marital unhappiness, the kind of home where the child never knew what was going to happen next.

"Yet there seemed to be a certain inherent factor as well, since children in exactly comparable surroundings might fail to show anxiety symptoms. Dr. Moodie thinks that he has now collected some cases where it is absolutely certain that the child can not, in the ordinary sense of the word, have known of certain home situations, such as conditions leading up to a divorce, and yet it has quite clearly 'sensed' the position and taken refuge in some form of flight.

"He deprecated the value of the intelligence quotient alone, but emphasized by illustration the tremendous amount of information that can be obtained by an intelligent psychologist who makes notes of the child's temperament while putting him through the ordinary intelligence tests. In this way, he said, much could be learned about the child's emotional reactions without any of that difficult, tedious, and almost invariably destructive prying into his mind which is essential if a temperament estimate is to be made directly."

Pagan Funerals

THE undertaker is to be thanked for the vast improvements he has introduced into his sad business.

He is no longer an obtrusive funereal figure; some undertakers bring almost as much cheer and consolation as the minister, and *The Churchman* (Episcopal) is grateful.

But the modern undertaker, complains *The Churchman*, has done much to revive a pagan attitude toward the dead which should find no place among Christians.

"The funerals of our grandfathers were simple and inexpensive, but to-day no obsequies are regarded as showing a decent respect for the dead which are not decked out with all manner of expensive refinements." *The Churchman* is "not referring to the outright robbery which was recently exposed as the current practise of certain 'chain-store morticians,' but to what the average honest undertaker, according to the usual custom, regards as essential for a respectable funeral."

"And whence comes this recent revival of the Egyptian attitude toward immortality?

"The promoters of one of these new 'mausoleums' were greatly shocked and surprized that so few ministers were the least bit interested in circularizing their congregations to advertise the advantages of a new means of frustrating, so far as possible, the process of nature, and the fulfilment of the words of committal, 'earth to earth.'

"We are inaugurating no new movement, and asking for no canons or laws. We are simply suggesting that this new interest in the mortal remains of our loved ones, rather than in the immortal persons who have left them, is a revival of skeptical paganism."

What's In an Easter Egg

GOOD-BY, SANTA CLAUS!

Farewell, Easter Bunny!

It might have been so for some at least, had a resolution against them prevailed in a recent meeting of the Presbyterian Ministerial Association of Philadelphia.

The resolution presented to the association, says an Associated Press dispatch, would have proscribed bunnies and eggs at Easter, and red candles, Yule logs, poinsettias and postcards of Santa Claus at Christmas. The critics of old custom protested "the commercialization of the Holy Week by substituting the rabbit and Easter egg for the Cross of Christ and the open tomb of the Resurrection."

"We see in such substitution," continued the resolution, "a combined attack on the historicity of Scripture, the traditions of the Church and on Christianity itself, which tend to paganize our children and blind their spiritual sight." The resolution failed.

The clergyman who would have banished these long-used symbols forgets, observes the New York *Times*, that the Christian Church "planted the seeds of the new faith on the old stock of paganism." The Church "consecrated whatever it touched and made secular things in every-day life holy vessels of its spirit." And so—

"Whatever the origin of the symbols which identify the Easter season to children, they have long since lost whatever 'pagan' suggestion they may have had in their employment as heralds of a new hope and a transfigured universe.

"Infancy restored in the fresh view of becoming again as a child gives even to adult life something of 'the same hazy but healthy awe,' as Chesterton says in his 'St. Francis of Assisi,' which makes the story of Brer Fox and Brer Rabbit 'refer respectfully to Mr. Man.' One would like to see St. Francis and Joel Chandler Harris, understanding and speaking the language of beasts and birds, walking arm in arm through the streets lined with the Easter symbolism of reviving life.

"They who minister to the sanctities and the happiness of an existence that has had in it for months so much of drabness and despair are not 'commercializing' Holy Week or 'paganizing' our children.

"Rather are they helping to quicken the hope which springs eternal and ever seeks to dramatize man's divinity in the midst of his mortality. The story of the wooden doll in the Nativity Play, that came to life in the arms of the saint who embraced it, is the romance of this mimic pageantry."

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CHEVROLET STILL SETS THE PACE FOR

motoring economy

CHEVROLET Chevrolet engineered the new Chevrolet Six to give performance-thrills new to the low-price field: Increased the horsepower of the engine 20 per cent. Raised the speed to a new high of 65 to 70 miles an hour. Equipped the chassis with silent Syncro-Mesh shifting and Free Wheeling. And gave it many other notable new features and advancements. Yet in every step of planning, designing and building the car, Chevrolet was careful never to lose sight of its basic aim: *To produce America's most economical automobile.* To do this, substantial improvement has been made in practically every part of the chassis and Fisher body that affects Chevrolet's dependability, durability and low operating cost. The six-cylinder 60-horsepower engine has been made sturdier, smoother, more efficient. The entire "line of drive" has been strengthened at vital points. The Fisher composite wood-and-steel body construction has been reinforced throughout. As a result, you may enjoy Chevrolet's many new thrills along with *utmost economy of operation and upkeep.* For lowest motoring costs, it's *still* the Chevrolet Six.

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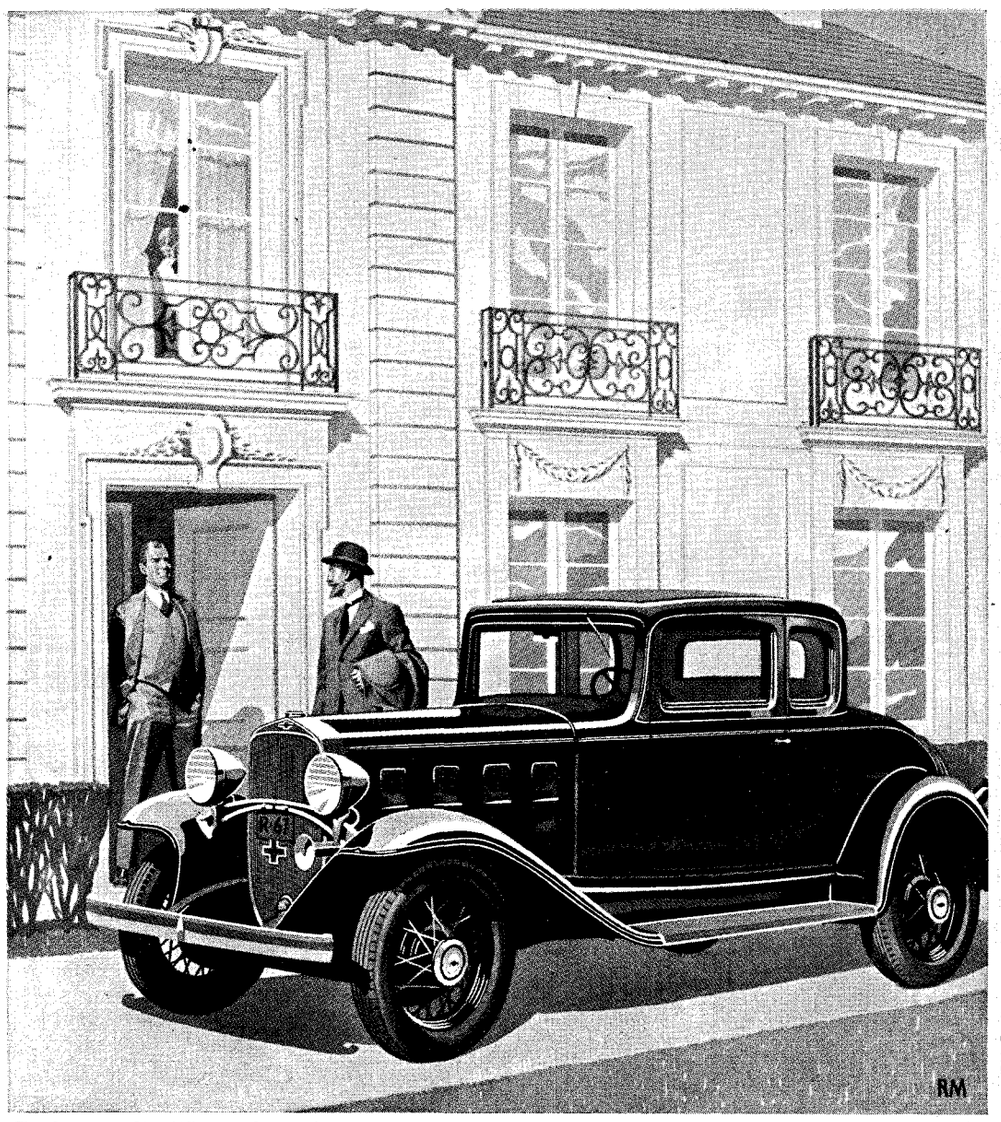

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CURRENT POETRY

UNSOLICITED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT CAN NOT BE RETURNED. UNPUBLISHED POETRY UNAVAILABLE

SIMPLICITY and depth of feeling are strikingly united in a ballad we find in the liberal religious weekly, *Unity* (Chicago):

BALLAD OF THE BRAVE CAPTAIN

BY REGINALD A. REYNOLDS

Upon the hard highway
Where I did walk alone
I met a Brave Captain
Methought that I had known:
Wounded he was and weary,
Yet made he no moan.

"What is your quarrel, Captain,
And who hath done you wrong?
For they shall suffer in their pride
Who war against the Strong."
"They war against themselves," he said,
"And they have suffered long."

"Who are your foes, Captain,
For whosoe'er they be
Black wrath hath mingled with my blood
This piteous thing to see."

"Then you are of their fellowship,
And not of mine," said he.

"Where are your comrades, Captain,
Who plighted troth with you:
Of all that brave army
Here are left but few."
"They turned again homeward."
(He looked me through and through).

"Captain, what are these thorns,
What is this cross you bear?"
"This is my standard, brother,
And this the crown I wear;
We storm the heights at Calvary . . .

Will you be with me there?"

THE author of the following is a young English poet whose vigorous work is attracting more and more attention in his native land. We extract it from the London *New Statesman and Nation:*

REPRIEVE

BY RICHARD CHURCH

Ah God! The joy to come
At length stumbling home!
After the frown, the curse,
The foreign hands, and worse,
The clang of iron on rock
And shriek of key in lock,
The fetters in the hell
Of thought-infested cell!
And after sentence done,
To be thrust into the sun,
The long-forgotten light
In blind and cringeing plight!
They did not know, who sneered
As drunkenly I veered,
That earth and sky so vast
Were swords I shuddered past:
They did not know I saw
The horror of the Law
Haunting the world of the free;
And so they stared at me
Until I felt the brand
Betrayed upon my hand.
Yes. As they looked and scoffed
The garb but lately doffed
Still burned me to the bone.
But though I stood alone
Before mankind's derision
With the universe my prison,
I found by instinct there
The pathway to my lair,
The instinct of the brute
Bleeding, hunted, mute,
To join its mate: I found
My love, my holy ground.
Ah God, the joy to come
At length, stumbling home!

A RADICAL outcry at the depression appears in *The Nation* (New York), a poem of warning, perhaps you might call it a denunciation:

WINTER: 1932

BY JAMES RORTY

Over the dead the ancient battle rages:
Frost and warm earth; where the grave-digger has been, December strikes
A myriad ice swords, perfect-frail, but piercing
Not far: already the brittle points
Soften and break; the grave-chant warming upward
Yields but a little; worm-hum and beetle,
Music invincible, six feet under.
Perfect their sleep, implacable; winter but feeds
The hot core, the drumming armies; in spring the dead
Storm in their graves, they will not forgive.

Two winters, and now a third; soon you must choose,
America, foolish virgin, incapable of love.
Fear death? Through this gate you must pass.
Fear death? In Massachusetts
Two died, in Russia two million; now the sickle wind
Swings from the north, yells death, more death.
Two winters, and now a third, there is much to slay.
Ah, pale cheat, soft liar, will nothing woo you?
Not words, nor wisdom, nor all time's contempt?
Must you wait
For the mob's leer, the mob's hot rape? . . .
Soon you must choose.

A soft land, hardening; a cold land, burning
Deep at the core. Already the gods have spoken:
"Not for us this child's farce, this idiot huddle of gold-eaters, paper-eaters, god-eaters.
"What, you will share? You, who have naught to give—
"Courage, nor passion, nor the mind's hot seed?
Yes, you will share
"Terror, and cold, a mouthful of wind at your world's end."

Two winters, and now a third; the grave-chant rises, in spring the dead
Storm in their graves; bar the door, America, snivel and lie:
Soon you must choose; you shall have lovers, time's womb shall yet be served.

EVERY dog-lover will respond to the tender sentiment hidden in these verses by "Algol" of the London *Evening News*. We find them reprinted in the London *Public Opinion:*

DOG SHOW

BY ALGOL

Big dogs, little dogs, smooth dogs, hairy dogs,
Gay dogs, dull dogs, devil-may-care-y dogs,
Yapping in their baskets, standing in a row;
See them all together at Cruft's dog show! . . .

One's got a first prize and one's been commended,
One's got nothing—he "does" look offended!
Don't they feel important? But of course they know
That only very posh dogs get to Cruft's dog show.
Father likes a big dog that says "Wuff, wuff"
Mother likes a wee dog that looks like a muff.
The children like a middle dog with ears just so,
And all of them are waiting at Cruft's dog show.

I know another dog, just the right size,
A bouncy little play-dog with bright brown eyes,
We think he's quite the nicest dog, as nice dogs go,
Although you'll not be seeing "him" at Cruft's dog show.

"CECIL JOHN" is the pseudonym of an English poet, long resident of Central Africa, who resents the white man's treatment of the natives. From his vivid "Jungle Exile," published by *Poetry* (Chicago), we extract these incisive lines:

RESURGENCE

BY CECIL JOHN

"Kufa," they said. That's dying—and I thought:
"What rot! One doesn't die here in a jungle hut,
Black-tended, vultures on the trees. It isn't done!
One dies at Home, in sheets, cool fingers on the wrist
To time the failing pulse."

The hut was hot and stank; outside the drums
Beat, "Boom—boom—boom!" and voices wailed.
Damned generous, that chief,
Footing the bill to drive my evil spirit out!
He wanted my goods too, but rites are rites,
And he had his. I was a guest, of sorts;
He'd lent a wife to tend me.
"Kufa," they said. I thought, "Why not?—
Let it all go!" Too beastly difficult
To force breath through the laboring lungs;
My bones ached for oblivion from pain.
"Let it all go!" . . . I heard hyenas laugh. . . .
"They know," I thought, and the cold sweat
Ran faster in the funnels between bones.

And then, deep in me, anger, man's most god-like gift,
Stirred, sharp as a sword. . . .
Thrown in the bush—offal for teeth to tear?—
Hate gives one strength;
Lungs stirred in bitter agony.
Jackals enough have mouthed my name,
Yet are my bones unpicked!

THE contrasting effects of plains and mountains on human character find expression in this sonnet from "The Mountain in the Sky" (Metropolitan Press, Portland, Oregon):

MOUNTAIN DWELLERS

BY HOWARD MCKINLEY CORNING

They know release, who, free of lock and door,
Walk prairie miles and have on every side
A way that follows to the sky's blue floor;
All heaven by day, by night the stars flung wide.
They do not walk where mountains come to pare
A lean half-circle where a shadow creeps
To fringe the blue that lets them out on air,
And every trail goes deeply between sleeps.

Prairies go free. But mountain dwellers share
The strength of granite struggle; long alone,
They bend the lightning till their bodies wear
The earth's hard sinew. They cleave stone with stone.
And through the shadows weighing on their hearts
The sky is answered and a new world starts.

BREVITY is sometimes more telling than elaboration, as the following lines in the London *New Statesman and Nation* eloquently demonstrate:

THE ARTIST

BY R. B.

An Artist with a pencil in his hand
Started a sketch, and added line to line
And curve to curve in ways that seemed to me
Wanton and ugly, hard to understand:
But then I'm not a judge: how should I be?
The picture is a Life: the Life is mine.

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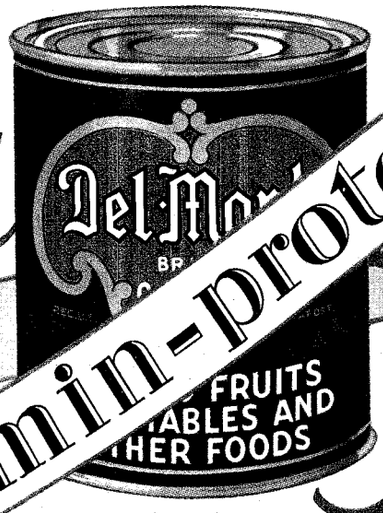
A New Landmark in Canned Food Values

ANNOUNCING

Del Monte vitamin-protected Foods



COPYRIGHT 1932, CALIFORNIA PACKING CORPORATION

Science says you need these health-essentials. Why not be sure you get them when they cost you nothing extra?

During the past few years, food authorities have given us a brand new reason for including fruits and vegetables in our diet. Vitamins! — those mysterious, elusive elements that are so essential in promoting growth and guarding health.

But science also offers a warning. A tremendously important warning when it comes to vitamins. *Be sure you get them!*

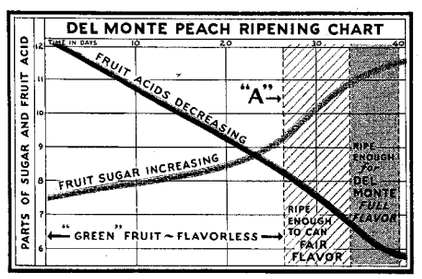
For vitamins are *not* fixed, stable elements—like proteins, fats or carbohydrates. They are as variable as flavor itself. Nature develops them slowly — and unless properly protected, they are easily lost.

Because of these facts, DEL MONTE offers you an entirely new standard for your judgment of food values — DEL MONTE "vitamin-protected" foods. A promise—and a safeguard—that makes it more important than ever to insist on the DEL MONTE label.

Read what this guarantee means

Oxygen is the foe of vitamins, just as it is of flavor. When you cook raw foods at home, even in a covered container, the oxygen of air is always present. Certain vitamins are lost.[1]

Before DEL MONTE Fruits and Vegetables are cooked, the air is drawn or exhausted from the can. The can is sealed air-tight. It has been scientifically established that such methods, impossible in your own kitchen, effectively prevent most of the vitamin loss which occurs in cooking at home.[2, 3]


DEL MONTE PEACH RIPENING CHART
PARTS OF SUGAR AND FRUIT ACID
TIME IN DAYS
FRUIT ACIDS DECREASING
"A"
FRUIT SUGAR INCREASING
RIPE ENOUGH FOR DEL MONTE FULL FLAVOR
"GREEN" FRUIT — FLAVORLESS
RIPE ENOUGH TO CAN FAIR FLAVOR

DEL MONTE "vitamin-protection" goes hand-in-hand with finer flavor—If you want to be sure of the greatest value in the fruits and vegetables you buy, DEL MONTE's extra care in selecting only raw foods at the peak of perfection, is especially important. Under ordinary canning methods, fruit may be canned when it reaches the point marked "A" on the chart. DEL MONTE demands still further ripening *on the tree*—an added assurance of finest flavor and maximum vitamin content, under this brand.

QUICK FACTS ABOUT VITAMINS
and their importance in your diet

The term "vitamins" designates a group of substances distinct in their functions from proteins, carbohydrates, fats and mineral salts.

They have no food value in themselves, they do not in themselves supply energy or build tissue. Yet they are absolutely essential for growth and health. Without them, our bodies cannot properly assimilate or use the foods we eat. Vitamins are the "vital spark" which keeps the human engine running smoothly.

While vitamins are widely distributed in Nature—that is, in properly matured, perfectly fresh natural (raw) foods—they are not always present, in full strength, in these same foods as they reach your table. Premature harvesting, storage or transportation over long distances to market, and cooking in the presence of air (as on your kitchen stove), all impair the vitamin content of foods.

The best way to make sure that your diet contains an adequate supply of vitamins is:

First, eat a wide variety of fruits, vegetables, fish, milk, and other foods known to be good vitamin sources;

Second, assure yourself that every possible and practical precaution has been taken to bring these foods to your table "vitamin-protected."

But there are still other dangers of vitamin loss just as important to guard against — and even more difficult to overcome.

Experiments have shown, for instance, that vitamin values may vary as much as 100% *between different brands of the same canned product.*[4] What makes this difference?

Here are some of the conclusions drawn from actual feeding tests:

First—**The vitamin content of fruits is highest at the point of perfect ripeness. The vitamin content of vegetables is highest while these foods are young and tender.** *Unless fruits and vegetables are harvested at just these points, it is impossible to be sure of all the health-promoting values these foods should have.*[5]

Second—**Fruits and vegetables start to lose vitamins as soon as they are picked.** *Even the matter of hours between harvesting and canning therefore makes a difference in vitamin content. Speed in canning is essential.*

To pick each variety at the moment of perfection — and to can it so quickly — calls for far greater skill and far greater care than ordinary canning methods. But it *does* bring you extra "vitamin-protection."

It calls for greater resources, too — resources enjoyed by few canners. With seventy-seven canneries, packing establishments, ranches and farms in California alone, with forty others scattered from Florida to Hawaii, DEL MONTE is able to bring you *special assurance of vitamin-protection before each product is picked—special assurance that vitamin loss from slow or careless handling after picking has been eliminated as far as skill and care can go.*

Why accept less?

In times like these, you certainly want the most for your money. Right now is the season, too, when your menus ought to have every bit of the value Nature puts into her foods.

Serve plenty of fruits and vegetables—be sure you get DEL MONTE!

There's no new mark to look for. *All DEL MONTE Foods in which vitamins are naturally present are "vitamin-protected."*

Best of all, they're extremely low in cost. Many of them at prices which have not been equalled in years. Enjoy all the variety you want. And with it, the wonderful assurance that you are getting the fine, healthful properties Nature intended your everyday foods to have—protected at every step from field and orchard to your table.

[1] *Biochem. J., 17, 410 (1923).* [2] *Ind. Eng. Chem., 20, 202 (1928).* [3] *Ind. Eng. Chem., 23, 1064 (1931).* [4] *J. Agr. Research, 41, 51 (1930).* [5] *"The Vitamins," Sherman & Smith, p. 195 (1931).*

The vitamins most important in your diet — and some of their common food sources, "vitamin-protected" under the DEL MONTE label

VITAMIN A	VITAMIN B*	VITAMIN C
Promotes growth; strengthens resistance to colds and similar infections.	*Promotes nerve health and aids appetite.*	*Prevents scurvy; most easily destroyed of all vitamins.*
Asparagus	Apples	Apples
Carrots	Asparagus	Carrots
Cherries	Beets	Corn
Peas	Carrots	Grapefruit
Prunes	Cherries	Lima Beans
Pumpkin	Corn	Peaches
Salmon	Grapefruit	Pears
Sauerkraut	Lima Beans	Peas
Spinach	Peaches	Pineapple
Strawberries	Peas	Pumpkin
String Beans	Pineapple	Raspberries
Sweet Potatoes	Prunes	Sauerkraut
Tomatoes	Raisins	Spinach
Tomato Juice	Salmon	Strawberries
	Sauerkraut	String Beans
	Spinach	Sweet Potatoes
	Strawberries	Tomatoes
	String Beans	Tomato Juice
	Sweet Potatoes	
	Tomatoes	
	Tomato Juice	

**Vitamin B is probably more affected by heat than the other vitamins. Del Monte methods of selection and process reduce this loss to a minimum.*

VITAMIN D — *Aids bone growth; prevents rickets. Especially important in child feeding. Particularly good sources of this vitamin are:* DEL MONTE Canned Fish, Salmon, Sardines and Tuna.

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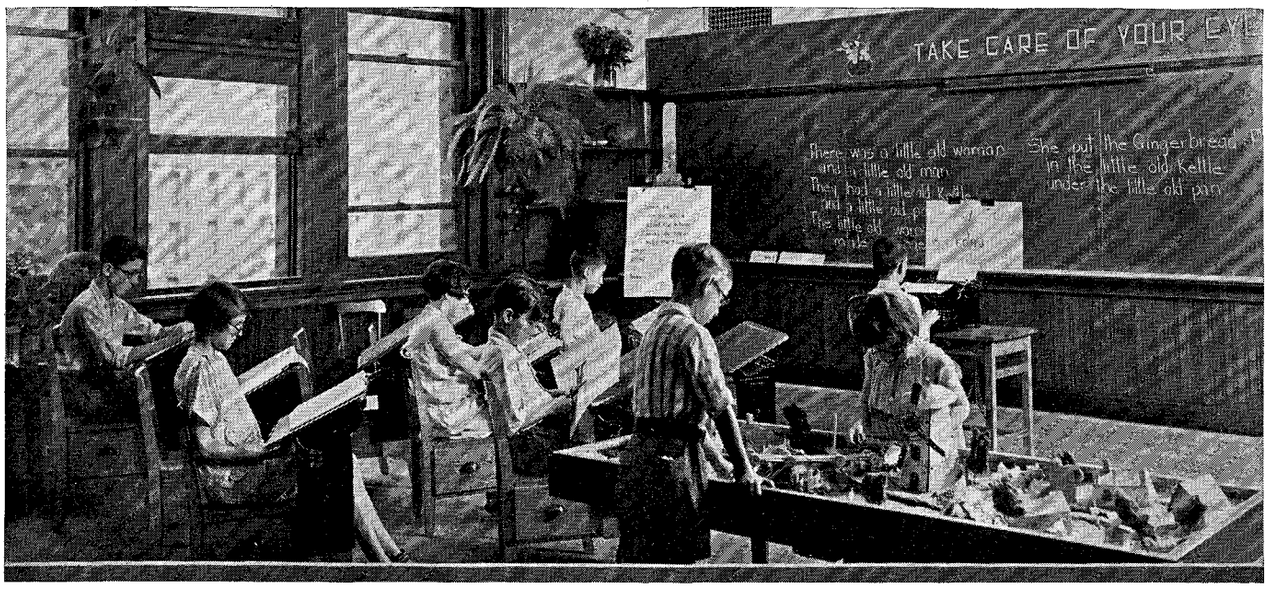
TAKE CARE OF YOUR EYE
There was a little old woman
and a little old man
She put the Gingerbread
in the little old kettle
under the little old pan

"Paul Parker Photo." Courtesy of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness

A "Sight-Saving Class"

Here children handicapped by seriously defective vision receive a normal education with a minimum of eye-strain. Books in large type, adjustable desks, carefully measured lighting, and special teaching methods are used.

46,000 Children With Neglected Eyesight

THE EYESIGHT OF AT LEAST 46,000 American school children, who suffer from seriously defective vision, is unnecessarily jeopardized.

This charge is made by Lewis H. Carris, of New York City, managing director of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, in an address before the International Council for the Education of Exceptional Children.

Mr. Carris placed before the Council statistics on "sight-saving classes" gathered by the Society, at the request of the recent White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. These figures disclosed that, altho 50,000 school children are known to be suffering from defective vision in the United States, special educational facilities are provided for only 4,000 of them. He is thus quoted in a press bulletin issued by the Society:

"Next year will be the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the first sight-saving classes in the United States—in Boston and Cleveland. There are now 400 of these classes in 112 communities. No one can ever know how valuable they have been to society and to the children who have received an education under expert care.

"Before assignment to these sight-saving classes, many of the children were accounted sullen, mentally subnormal, morose, and even criminal. When they became adjusted to their new surroundings, in which their eye troubles were taken into consideration, these children displayed normal intelligence and pleasing dispositions.

"The books used in sight-saving classes are usually in very large type. Much of the work is done on the blackboard to relieve eye-strain. Adjustable seats and desks are used, and particular care is exercised in regard to the lighting arrangement in the classroom. Every child is taught the touch system on the typewriter as soon as possible so that the eye-strain of handwriting may be avoided."

HE points out, too, that sight-saving classes offer not only an opportunity for education, but, in many instances, a possibility of helping to check serious eye conditions. Moreover:

"In the vocational guidance that is offered in such classes the child is taught to realize his own possibilities and his own limitations, and is guided to select occupations that will not only be possible for him to execute but such that will not increase his eye difficulties.

"Altho there is a fairly encouraging growth indicated in the number of sight-saving classes established in elementary schools, the work is now at a stage where a considerable number of graduates require advantages offered by junior and senior high schools. To some extent such opportunities are offered, ranging from actual classes established to the providing of advisers and student-readers, but in altogether too large a number of communities no such provision is made, hence the special education provided in the elementary school does not result in the greatest attainment. Only two cities, Cleveland and Detroit, report provisions for sight-saving class pupils in vocational junior high schools."

SINCE the State makes education compulsory, Mr. Carris thinks that it should aid in providing this in a form that can be assimilated. Only fourteen States have done this by legislative measures and by providing financial assistance—the assistance taking the form of a per capita appropriation, an arrangement for the expenditure of special sums, or the payment of a part of the teacher's salary. About 95 per cent. of all our sight-saving classes have been established in these fourteen States. On the other hand, out of thirty-five cities having a population of over 100,000 that have not established sight-saving classes, eleven are in States making financial provision. He goes on:

"The per capita cost of educating children in sight-saving classes is usually from $200 to $250; it ranges from $132 to $331 per year. The per capita cost of educating other groups shows an equally wide variation: in regular grades from $47 to $124; in classes for the deaf from $226 to $431; in orthopedic classes from $88 to $378.

"It is obvious that special facilities for educating mentally or physically handicapped children cost more than those provided for normal children. If, by providing them, the State is enabled to change potential liabilities into actual assets, no further justification is necessary. It must always be borne in mind, however, that this extra outlay is for the purpose of providing an even chance, and that extra dividends can not be expected from the individual child for whom the outlay is made.

"The most important justification for the additional cost involved through such methods is the psychological state of handicapped children. A child suffering from any handicap is likely to develop complexes and inhibitions arising directly out of the handicap. If, in addition, he develops a new set of complexes and inhibitions arising from failure, he becomes doubly handicapped.

"The sight-saving class teaching personnel is composed of a group having in the main good educational foundation; a fairly high percentage of these teachers are specially trained for this work. An increasing number of teacher-training institutions in various parts of the country are offering courses."

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THE MOST NEARLY LIMITLESS SERVICE THE WORLD AFFORDS

COUNT, if you can, the value of a given telephone call. It may cost you five cents or less. It may have profited you five dollars or five hundred dollars. It may have brought you five friends or five hours of leisure, or five years more of life.

There is no way to measure the full value of the telephone, for it is the most nearly limitless service the world affords.

It is yours to use as you will, when you will, wherever you will. It knows no time or distance, class or creed. Over its wires come messages of hope and cheer, of friendship and love and business, of births and marriages, of every active moving step in life and living. Its many millions of calls each day are the vocal history of the nation—the spoken diary of the American people.

Hundreds of thousands of employees, eighty-five million miles of wire, and a plant investment of more than four thousand million dollars are at your service whenever you pick up the telephone. Yet the charge for local residential use is only a few cents a day. Infinite in value . . . low in cost . . . your telephone. In the next moment it may ring with a message that will change your destiny.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

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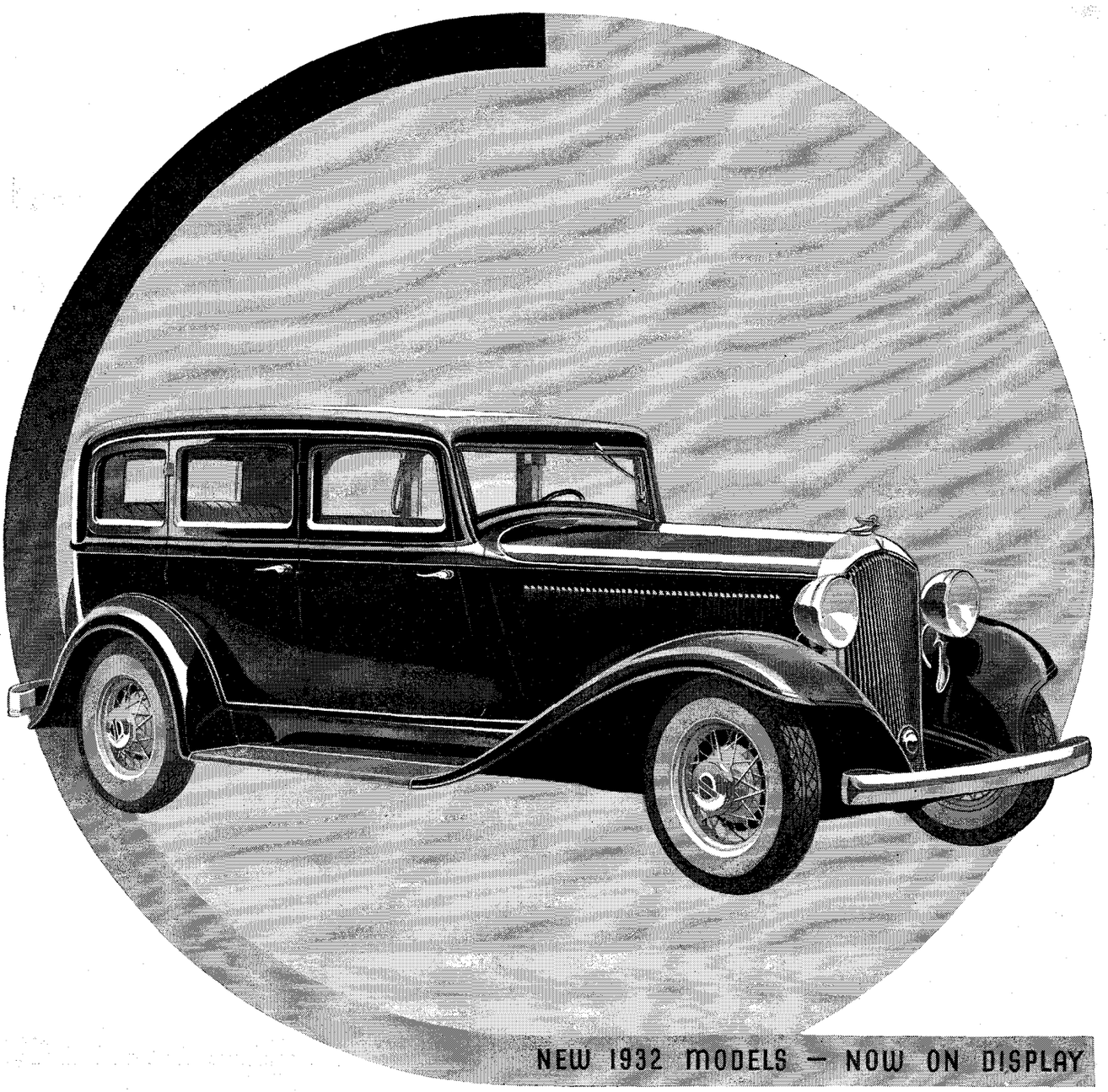
Take Walter P. Chrysler's word about this

PLYM



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NEW 1932

PLYMOUTH

AS LOW AS

$495

F.O.B. FACTORY

"This New 1932 Plymouth is the greatest more-for-the-dollar value we have ever produced. I assure you there has never been such size, beauty, quality, combined with such excellence of performance, at so low a price. In my judgment, Plymouth, with Floating Power, is the one car for today's thrifty buyer." W. P. Chrysler

Patented FLOATING POWER . . . . *65-Horsepower Engine . . . . Free Wheeling . . . . Silent-Second, Easy-Shift Transmission . . . . Safety-Steel Bodies . . . . Rigid-X Double-Drop Frame . . . . Hydraulic Brakes with Centrifuse Brake Drums . . . . Smart Body Styles . . . . 112-inch Wheelbase . . . .*

Automatic Clutch and Duplate Safety Plate Glass *(OPTIONAL AT SLIGHT EXTRA COST)*

Tune in on CHRYSLER MOTORS RADIO PROGRAM
"Ziegfeld Follies of the Air" personally conducted by Flo Ziegfeld—Columbia Coast-to-Coast Network; every Sunday, 8 P. M., Eastern Standard Time.

FOR THE FIRST TIME — AT DESOTO, DODGE AND CHRYSLER SHOWROOMS

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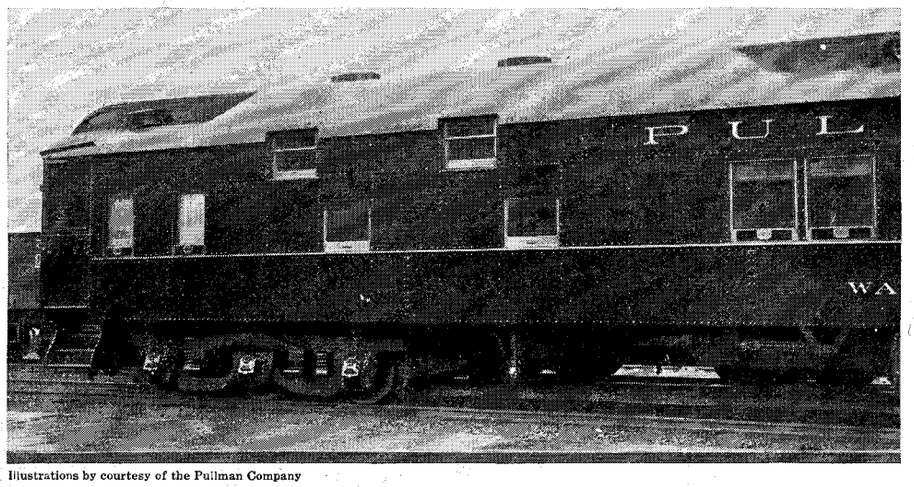
Two-Story Pullman Staterooms

PULLMAN PASSENGERS MAY HEREAFTER "go up-stairs to bed"—not up a precarious stepladder to a windowless shelf, but over real steps to an upper stateroom with a window. *The Pullman News* (Chicago) has the following description, with illustrations:

"The picture shows a novel and adequate view of the upper single bedroom in the duplex arrangement now being tried out with success in two Pullman sleeping-cars on the Pennsylvania between New York and Akron. At the lower left-hand corner



Illustrations by courtesy of the Pullman Company

Exterior of Pullman Car With Duplex Rooms

is seen the entrance to the room on the 'lower story,' that is, on a level with the body of the car and the standard sections.

"One can see the extent of the daytime couch, which becomes a commodious bed at night; the individual toilet facilities; the window, and the ingenious cupboard above the couch in which luggage is placed, out of the way of the traveler. One will note that two steps from the car's floor level takes the passenger into the upper duplex.

"There having been much curiosity as to the exterior appearance of the Pullmans containing duplex rooms, a view of the end of the car in which the new accommodation is fitted is reproduced. A portion of the lower roof is raised to permit the necessary headroom for the occupant of the uppers, and also for the insertion of two windows.

"Pittsburghers seem particularly partial to the duplex for eastbound journeys, and constitute a large proportion of the duplex travelers. It is possible the two cars—*Voyager* and *Wanderer*—may be placed on a New York-Pittsburgh run for further demonstration."

Pressure As a Germ Killer

SATURATING GERMS WITH GAS at high pressure and suddenly releasing it has been found to destroy them. Carbon dioxid (carbonic-acid gas) is usually employed because the germs take it up more readily.

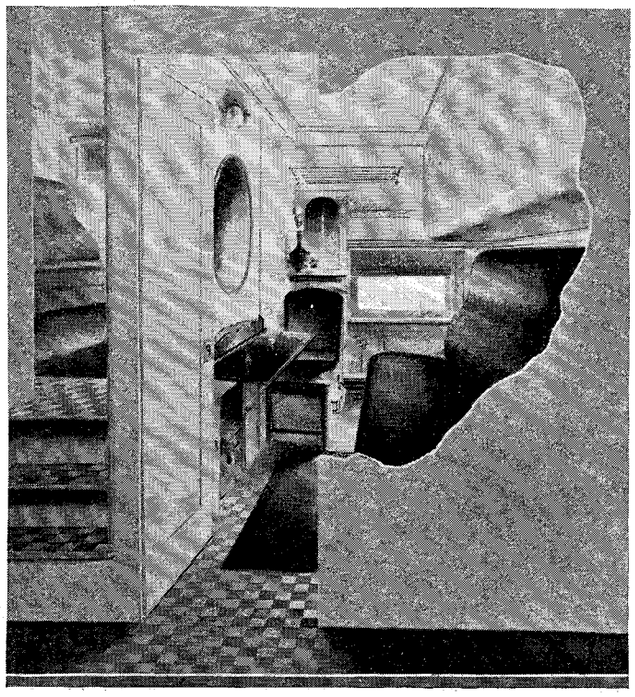
This method is valuable in cases where heat or chemicals can not be used, and it is effective also with larger organisms, such as small insects, their eggs, or grubs.

Says *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* (Easton, Pa.), in a description of the method:

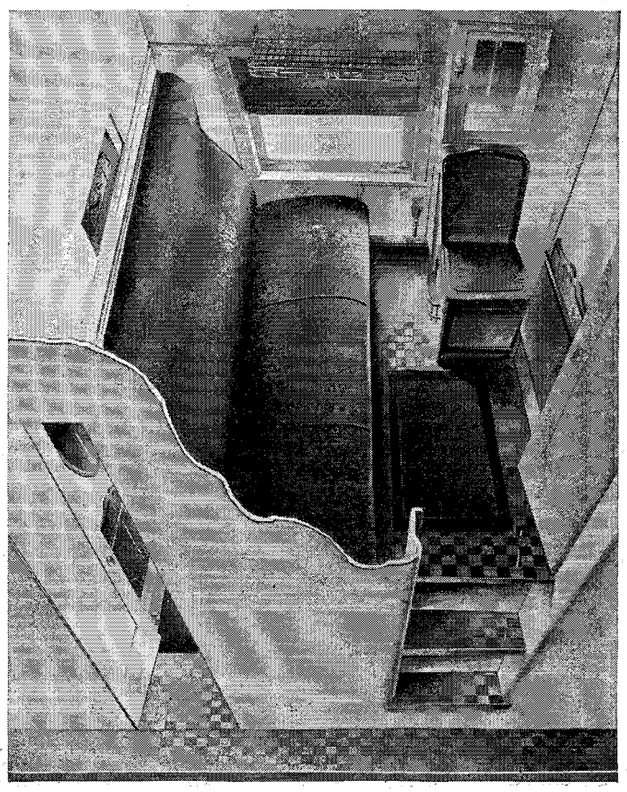
"When bacteria become saturated with carbon dioxid at a pressure of 800 pounds per square inch, and that pressure is suddenly released, the bacteria are destroyed and the protoplasm of the cells is liberated in a colloidal form because of the sudden expansion of the gas within the bacteria.

"This announcement is made by David Crowther, who was formerly at the University of Minnesota, and more recently at Columbia University. While the process is still in the experimental stage, large quantities of vaccines have been made, and the experiment continues.

"Spores are not destroyed at the pressure indicated, but whether this resistance is due to impermeability of the membrane to the carbon dioxid, or the strength of the heavy walls or membranes of the spore enabling it to resist the internal pressure, is not known. Yeast cells are destroyed with difficulty, but larger organisms, such as weevils and eggs found in flour and cereals, are easily destroyed, either by using carbon dioxid, or by a change in air-pressure."



Lower Room



Upper Duplex Room Viewed From Above

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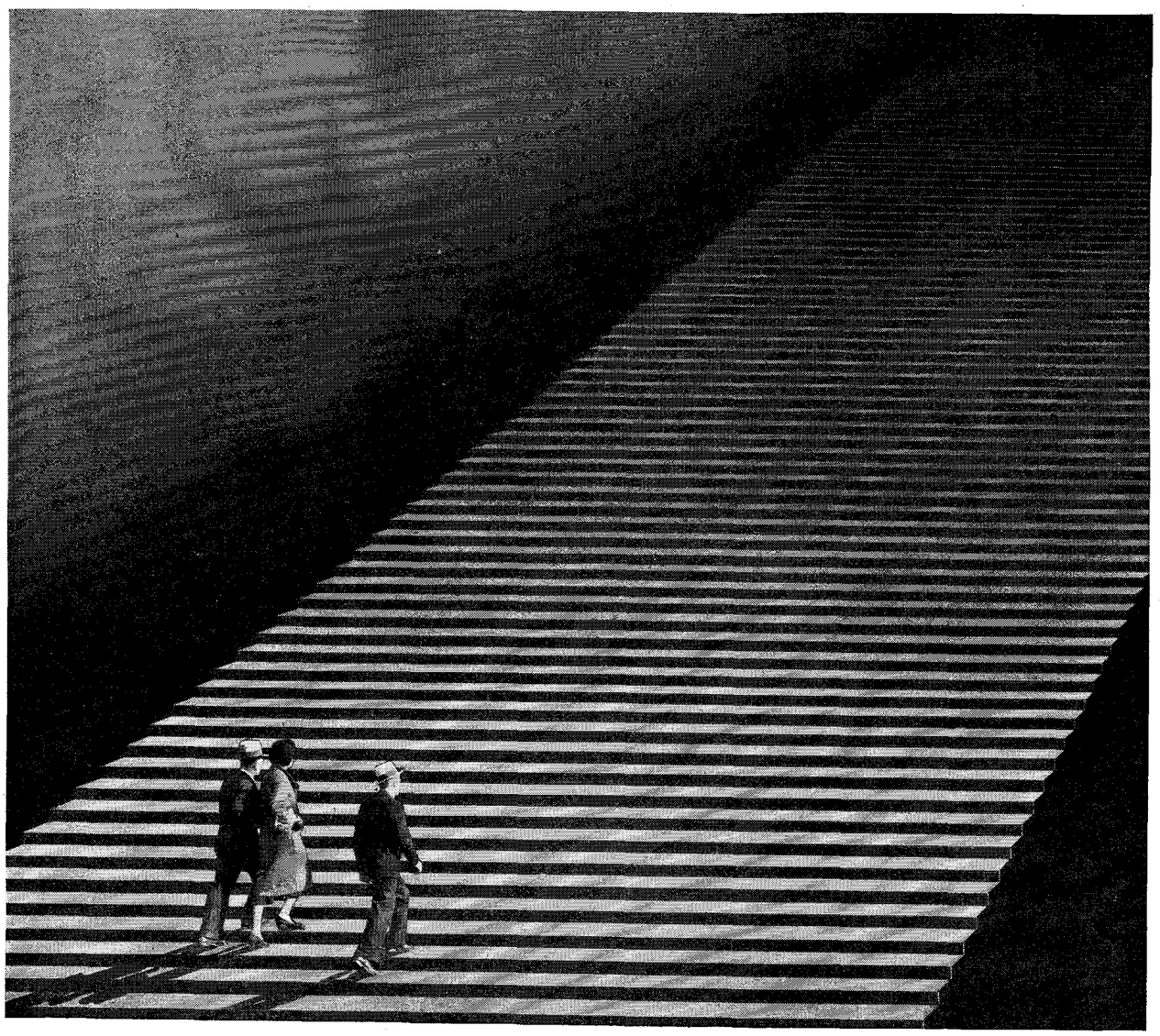

PEOPLE WITHOUT ELEVATORS

A MAN lives in an apartment out in the west-end . . . comes in on the train to an office in the heart of the city. Down in the apartment elevator in the morning. Up in the elevator a half-hour later to his office. Down in the elevator at lunch-time. Back up in the elevator to work again. Down in the elevator at five. And up in his apartment elevator again at five-thirty. He rides in an elevator at least six times a day, yet probably doesn't realize how many times he uses it, and what it means to him in his business and social life.

The modern elevator has become so much a part of our daily lives that we are not conscious of it at all. It starts so easily, ascends so smoothly and quietly, and stops so exactly level with our floor that there really is no reason for us to give it a moment's thought.

But some one thinks about elevators! Not a single improvement in elevator service and comfort but some engineer has first conceived it in his mind's eye. Within the plant of Otis Elevator Company, these engineers are busy now, searching for new ways to make the elevator serve you — and finding them!

An antiquated elevator cannot possibly give you the convenience and comfort due you in these modern days — no more than can an antiquated motor car. Knowing this, Otis Elevator Company spends a great deal of time and research in developing the means of modernizing elevators at low cost. Ask your building owner to investigate the Otis Modernization Plan at the Otis office in your city.

OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY

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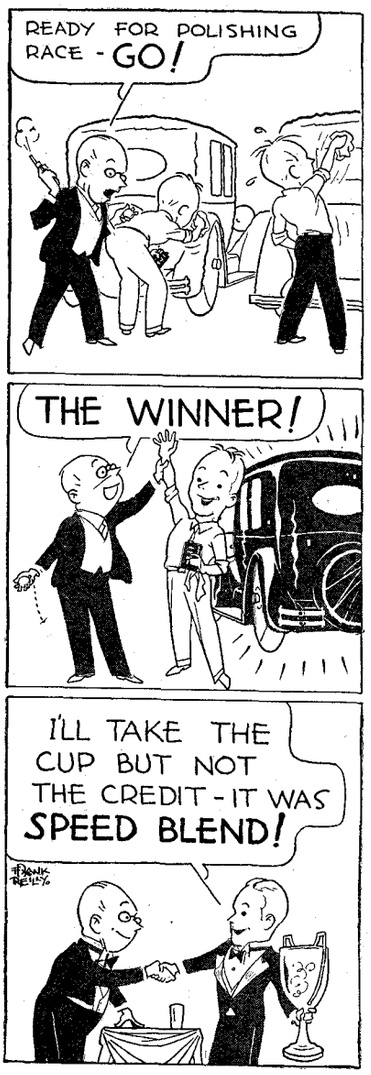

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SPEED BLEND is the polish and cleaner that works *fast* and *safely* —in one operation. Rub it on lightly, wipe it off with a dry cloth. Presto! Showroom splendor is restored.

Millions of car owners are insisting on Speed Blend, the new, fast-working No. 7 Duco Polish.

Du Pont makes and recommends it —and du Pont, maker of Duco, should know what sort of polish is best for your car! Send coupon—get sample.

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Send me a sample of Speed Blend. I enclose 10 cents to help cover packing and postage. (Good only in U. S. and Canada.)

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Fighting Crime in Our Pacific "Paradise"

AN escaped murderer, unshaven, with two guns stuck in his belt, was at large in lovely Honolulu, capital of the "Paradise of the Pacific." He was sought in every nook and cranny of the city's underworld by a force of 500 policemen, but he walked the streets, openly, unafraid, unapprehended.

He accosted a woman at a street corner and demanded (and received) fifty cents to buy food.

He walked into a bakery and helped himself to two loaves of bread.

He met a friend, stopt to chat, and boasted of his contempt for the police.

He called a police-station on the telephone. (Remember, it is not from a detective story that we borrow, but from a news account in the Honolulu *Advertiser* of the supposed movements of an escaped convict.)

"Know who this is?" he asked when his phone call was answered.

"No. Who is it?" replied the policeman at his end of the line.

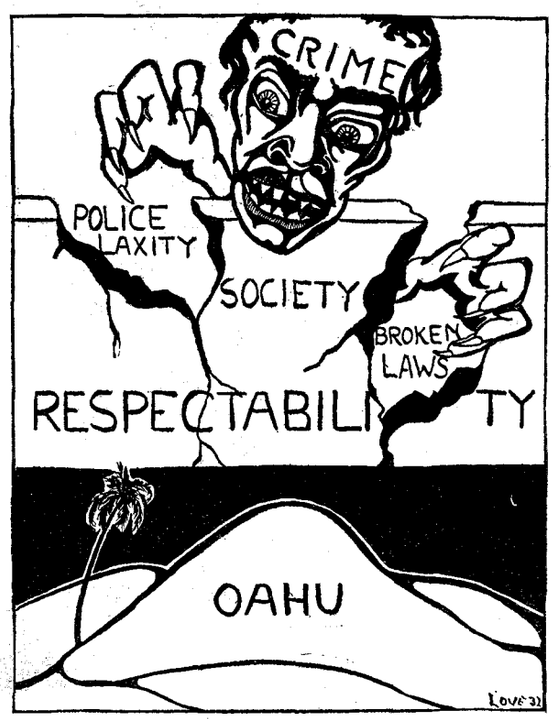
"This is Lyman. You guys can't catch me." With which taunt he rang off, leaving the officer gasping at his impudence.

Daniel Lyman, serving a term for murder, and Lui Kaikapu, convicted of burglary, slipt quietly and without difficulty out of Oahu prison in the early morning hours of January 1 to buy liquor for the prisoners' New Year celebration. They did not return on schedule. Kaikapu remained at large only a few days; but Lyman was not retaken for a month, and all Honolulu seethed with excitement over his feat.

His escape was as celebrated in Honolulu as the world-famous "honor killing" of Joseph Kahahawai, which did not occur until a week later. The Lyman affair has been wound up. But Mrs. Granville Fortescue, Lieut. Thomas Massie, U. S. N., and two sailors, E. J. Lord and Albert O. Jones, charged with the slaying of Kahahawai, are yet to be tried, and no less a legal light than Clarence Darrow has been called to their defense, which still holds the interest of the world.

EVERY one, of course, recalls the shocking series of events which led up to the "honor murder" and centered international attention on less pleasant aspects of the "Paradise of the Pacific" than we have been wont to contemplate. The assault by five men on Mrs. Thalia Massie (daughter of Mrs. Fortescue and wife of Lieutenant Massie), last September, the trial of the accused, of whom Kahahawai was one, ending in a mistrial; and the revenge executed on Kahahawai by the relatives of Mrs. Massie.

HAWAII had for some time been disturbed by what seemed a wave of sex crimes—on which the Massie case fixt the spotlight. According to statements by Rear-Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., commandant of the Fourteenth Naval District, cited in THE DIGEST for January 23, forty cases of criminal assault were investigated by physicians at the Honolulu Emergency Hospital during the first eleven months of 1931. In other quarters this allegation is denied; but early in 1932, we find the Honolulu press publishing detailed accounts of several such cases. That Honolulu was deeply stirred was indicated by a *Star-Bulletin* editorial, "Up and at 'Em," published after one of these assaults. Obviously, remarked this journal:



The Specter That Confronts Honolulu
—Love in the Honolulu "Advertiser."

> The underworld is thumbing its nose at the police authorities of Honolulu.
>
> There is just one response to make when faced with an epidemic of disease, physical, mental, or moral:
>
> Up and at 'em, with every active man in the community putting his shoulder to the wheel.
>
> With a new assault case that might be classed as the work of an underworld pervert or a product of epidemics of crime acting on minds of a low order, this is no time to waste a moment or an hour on any other

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subject than running down the criminal and running out the criminal crowd.

EVENTS followed one another thick and fast in the days immediately following the "honor killing," when dread of sex crimes was at its height, and it had just been made public that convicts in Hawaiian jails had been enjoying liberty to come and go almost as they pleased—a liberty ended by the uproar over the Lyman escape.

Seth W. Richardson, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, was sent to Hawaii to investigate. Reforms in the handling of crime planned by Governor Judd were given impetus. A new police administration in Honolulu was put in power. Maj. Gordon Ross succeeded John Lane as High Sheriff, but not before Lane had dismissed a number of guards whose alleged negligence had aided the escape of Lyman and Kaikapu.

Capt. John A. Greening, administrative captain of the Berkeley, California, police department and "right-hand man" of August Vollmer, nationally known criminologist, police organizer, and chief of the Berkeley police, was called to Honolulu to assist and advise in the reorganization of the police.

Interesting crime statistics were unearthed both by investigators and by newspaper correspondents from the mainland. Russell Owen, in a dispatch to the North American Newspaper Alliance and the New York *Times*, presents some figures from a report by Dr. S. D. Porteus of Hawaii University on the cases of 434 convicts. These figures, it is interesting to note, show that Hawaiians themselves are responsible for only part of the crime in Hawaii.

According to Dr. Porteus, as reported by Mr. Owen, seventy-two prisoners were serving terms for murder and ten for manslaughter, 19 per cent. of all sentenced being charged with the latter crime.

Aliens, including Filipinos and Porto Ricans, are reported responsible for 80 per cent. of the crime in Hawaii.

THIRTEEN men serving terms for murder had previously been convicted of assault; and thirty-three prisoners were convicted of the latter offense. One-third of the crimes of the nature of assault were committed by Filipinos, and one-third by other aliens.

Philip Kinsley presents in the Chicago *Tribune* another interesting passage on the crime situation in Hawaii. It is to be read as a forecast of Mr. Richardson's report on conditions. Says Mr. Kinsley:

> Courts, police, prosecutors, the parole board, the Governor, and prisons are lax and inadequate, particularly in sex offenses, which have been growing at an alarming rate for the last ten years. There was no general realization of the growth in sex offenses here until the Navy's action in the Ala Moana case [the attack on Mrs. Massie].
>
> Records of twenty years of assaults and sex offenses cover less than one page of

Golfdom passes the 19th Amendment

Copr., 1932, United States Rubber Co.

At Last—the "U. S." Queen Royal for Women Golfers

Cheer, women golfers! 1931 marked the end of golf-ball discrimination against you.

Until now every manufacturer has spent his time trying to make the best golf ball—for men. But the ball that gives the best results for men players is not the best ball for your stroke.

The United States Rubber Company has come to the rescue. The "U. S." QUEEN ROYAL, legal for tournament play, is specially built for women golfers. Lighter than men's golf balls, it enables you to get the ball up in the air—which means more distance for your shots.

Lower your score by playing the ball that fits your game. Ask your Pro for the "U. S." Queen Royal!

- "U. S." QUEEN ROYAL—For Women. 75c each. 3 for $2.
- "U. S." ROYAL—For Distance. 75c each. 3 for $2.
- "U. S." PRO ROYAL—For Super-Distance and Accuracy. 75c each. 3 for $2.
- "U. S." 444—For Toughness. 75c each. 3 for $2.
- "U. S." FAIRWAY—Largest-selling 50c ball.
- "U. S." NOBBY—3 good balls for $1, or 35c each.
- "U. S." TIGER—For Practice. Its price is surprisingly low.

"U.S." TRUE CENTER Golf Balls

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TO YOUR CALIFORNIA ROUNDTRIP

—at no added fare!*

FROM most Eastern and Midwestern points, on May 15, the extra charge for including the Pacific Northwest in a regular California roundtrip will be removed. Then you can go West one route, return on another Southern Pacific route and thus include the *whole Pacific Coast* on your vacation trip for not 1 cent added fare.

Only Southern Pacific offers the choice of 4 Great Routes. Only Southern Pacific's rails serve many of the West's greatest attractions. Study the map for a moment. List the places you want to see. And when you buy your ticket make sure that it includes them. Insist that your routing include two of the following routes: *Shasta, Overland, Golden State, Sunset.* (Southern Pacific steamships, New York—New Orleans.)

You choose from America's finest trains. Air-conditioned and cooled dining cars after June 1 on "Overland Limited" and "Golden State Limited."

Include the Olympic Games

No matter what your Pacific Coast destination let this railroad of the West show you all of California—all of the Pacific Coast. This is Fiesta Year in California, with the Olympic Games in Los Angeles. Probably never again in a lifetime will an Olympiad be held in America.

CALIFORNIA ROUNDTRIPS *thru Pacific Northwest if you wish*

Season roundtrip examples: (good leaving May 15 to Oct. 15). From New York City $135.12 to $138.32, Chicago $90.30, etc.

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**From most Eastern or Midwest points.*

Write for detailed itinerary to O. P. BARTLETT, Dept. B, 310 S. Michigan Blvd., Chicago, or H. H GRAY, Dept. B, 531 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Name your Pacific Coast destination and the places and sidetrips you want to include in your roundtrip (See map) and you will be mailed complete plan. *Ask for details on West Coast of Mexico.*

Southern Pacific

4 GREAT ROUTES FOR TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAVEL

references, but for the last ten years they take twelve pages. The punishment in many "bad" cases was only a few months in prison, where life was rather easy-going with the prisoners spending weekends at home and doing about as they pleased.

IN the first hysteria following the Kahahawai killing, many extravagant statements were made on the subject of Honolulu vice; but the tide soon turned. The Hawaii *Hochi* notes with approval that "a calmer analysis of the situation appears in the pages of nearly all the more responsible newspapers and magazines. Emphatic denials are made by men whose word carries the weight of authority that Honolulu is any worse than many mainland cities or that there is any element of racial prejudice in the events that have been given such unmerited publicity recently."

Nevertheless, ensuing investigations uncovered conditions, chiefly in Oahu prison, which in their grotesqueness provoke both laughter and dismay.

Lax supervision in this prison turned it into a tolerably pleasant place, all things considered, where prisoners came and went very much at will.

Things being as pleasant as they were, we are not surprized to read in *The Star-Bulletin* that "Lyman and Kaikapu did not plan an escape, in the full sense of the word." This was revealed by members of the prison board in releasing to the press Lyman's answers to questions put to him. Continuing:

The two, according to the statement, merely intended to climb the wall, obtain liquor outside for a New Year's "celebration" inside the prison, and expected, when they left, to return by 3 A. M., January 1.

Why this program was not carried out was not revealed.

According to the statement, Lyman declared that he, Kaikapu, and Peters [another prisoner] first started talking about a plan at the moving-picture show on New Year's Eve.

"Will you tell us just what you fellows talked about, why and how you planned it?" Lyman was asked.

"We were planning to go out," Lyman replied, "and get some booze, and come right back."

Q.—"And come right back?"

A.—"Yes."

NOR do these little holidays from durance vile seem to have been at all uncommon, according to a report by the prison directors to Governor Judd. We quote some excerpts printed in *The Star-Bulletin:*

Albert Wong, a paroled prisoner, testified that while confined to the prison he used to make trips home regularly. He said he was allowed to spend most of the weekends at home.

Wong alleged that Joseph B. Wolf left the prison frequently and that William Cockett was supposed to have gone out with David Bray, turnkey, frequently.

He also testified that Edward K. Duvauchelle, another prisoner, made frequent trips with Bray.

Ambrose Lee, a prisoner, was asked what the prisoners did on New Year's Eve.

"We went out serenading," he said.

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When President and Bandit Rode Together

IN the first carriage sat the President of France; in the second, the Bandit King of Corsica.

The crowd cheered and showered both carriages with flowers. It was lucky that the President did not turn around, because the bandit hero received by far most of the bouquets.

This incident is recounted by Prince William of Sweden in the Sunday Magazine of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*. The second son of the Swedish King has recently returned from a visit to the "bandit country" of Corsica, "where robbers are heroes and the police intruders."

The European press points the finger of scorn at America's glorification of the gangster, Prince William suggests; but it forgets that in Corsica there are bandit families that have elevated themselves into dynasties, and have become legendary national heroes. Capone and his cohorts of "gangorillas," it would seem, are the merest upstarts compared with the Bellacoscia brothers, one of whom rode in state with President Carnot of France—tho the President did not know it. Here is the story as told by Prince William:

After an exceedingly eventful life, full of battle, murder, and infamy, one of the brothers died. The survivor, Antonio, was alone.

He longed for rest, and seriously began to consider means of reconciliation with the law-abiding community, so that he might end his days under fairly normal conditions.

With the Prefect and the Colonel of the gendarmes, he planned a reconciliation that could be accepted officially by both parties, to take place during the anticipated visit of the President of France.

It was agreed that when Monsieur Carnot made his tour through the village, Antonio was to step forth as spokesman for his friends and extend a welcome, meanwhile assuring the President of France a safe conduct through the perilous regions.

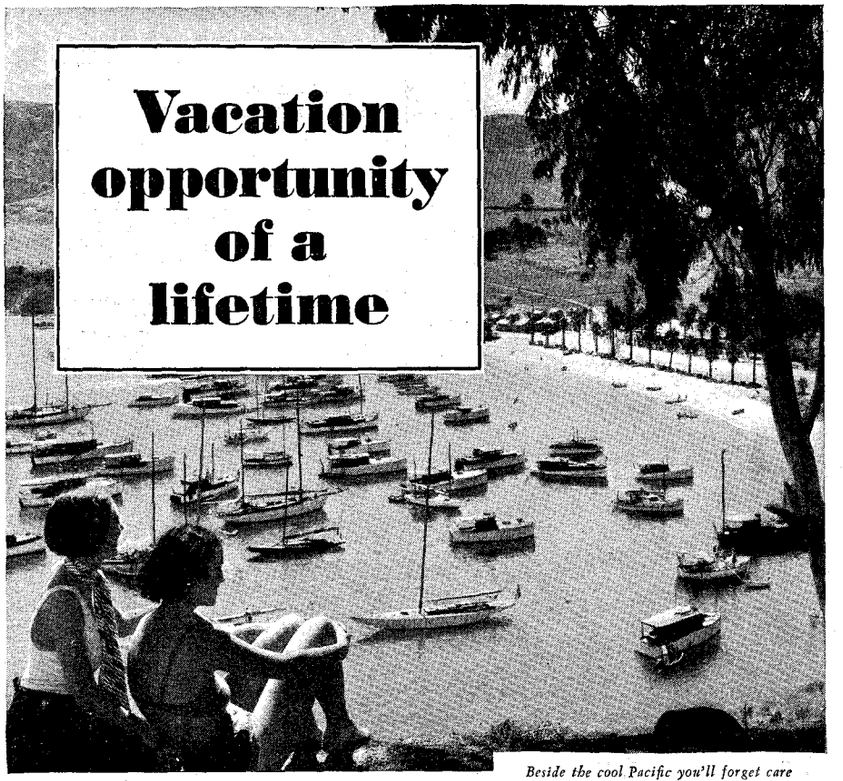
All went well. Now remained only one point—to get the President's approval of the plan. But when the matter, most certainly in the suavest of words, was laid before him in the evening preceding the ceremonies, he flatly refused.

THE President of France could under no circumstances treat with a bandit. The Prefect, the head of the gendarmes, and the bandit's ambassador all tore their hair. President Carnot's refusal opened the risk of a stray bullet through his august body from the rear.

"All the gendarmes and troops of Corsica could not avert the catastrophe if Mr. Bandit chose to show his teeth. The conference ended in the small hours of the night."

But Bellacoscia won his point, as the Swedish prince tells us:

Early next morning, the Presidential tour started with the usual pomp and show. Motor-cars had not yet been invented. It was four miles to go by carriage, and the sun stood already high in the heavens



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THIS SUMMER you need a *real* vacation ...and here it is. All the thrills Southern California always offers, *and* the Olympic Games! Never again this vacation opportunity.

The blue Pacific for swimming, sailing, fishing . . . exotic pleasure-islands . . . mile-high mountains, shaded lakes...every sport in new and thrilling settings . . . the foreign atmosphere of ancient Missions, palms, orange groves and Old Mexico close-by.

Gay Hollywood nights . . . big, hospitable Los Angeles . . . Pasadena, Long Beach, Santa Monica, Glendale, Beverly Hills, Pomona ...fascinating cities and resorts in a sportland of *rainless* summer days and cool nights . . . the *big* vacation you need this year.

Southern California in festive array, entertaining champions and celebrities from all the world! Come for the Olympic finals, July 30 to Aug. 14, if you can. Or come any time this summer . . . for festival will reign all season.

Costs lower than ever

By rail (new low summer fares) from most points in the country, even a two-weeks vacation gives you at least eleven days actually here. And costs while here need be no more than those of an ordinary vacation. For in this year 'round vacationland you escape the "peak prices" necessary in short-season resorts. We prove these statements in a remarkable new book which the coupon below brings you free.

FREE NEW 64-PAGE VACATION BOOK OLYMPIC GAMES INFORMATION

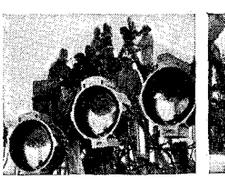
The book outlines, day by day, a summer (also a winter) visit to Southern California, with over 100 interesting gravure photographs, map, route information, *itemized daily cost figures*, etc. . . . perhaps the most complete vacation book ever published. With it, if you wish, we will send, also free, complete Olympic Games details and schedules, with ticket application blanks. Send the coupon today. Start planning now!

(If you wish *another* beautiful book, "Southern California through the Camera," include 10 cents in stamps.)

Make this supreme vacation yours this summer. Advise anyone not to come here seeking employment lest he be disappointed, but for the tourist the attractions are unlimited.

Scenic grandeur

Orange groves



Movie making

A glimpse of Old Spain

the Olympic Games in SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

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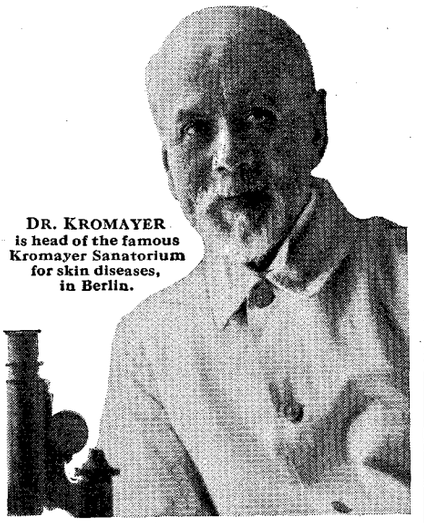

DR. KROMAYER is head of the famous Kromayer Sanatorium for skin diseases, in Berlin.

Correct Boils *the way this noted Doctor advises*

DON'T tolerate boils, pimples—unsightly, painful blemishes. Learn how easy it is to correct them by attacking their underlying cause—*a sluggish, unclean condition of your intestines!*

As Dr. Ernst Kromayer, head of Berlin's famous Kromayer Sanatorium for skin diseases, explains:—

"Fresh yeast helps the intestinal action and prevents constipation. Through its purifying effect... chronic skin gland affections such as boils, pimples, and acne can be overcome."

So if you're really determined to get rid of boils, try Fleischmann's Yeast. Just eat 3 cakes every day—regularly. And as your system is gently cleansed, "toned" and purified, those horrid skin eruptions will gradually disappear.

You can get Fleischmann's Yeast—rich in health-giving vitamins B, G and D—at grocers', restaurants and soda fountains, and directions are on the label. Add it to your regular diet—starting today!

"I SUFFERED regularly from boils," *writes* James W. Bevans, *of Baltimore,* "undoubtedly due in part to improper elimination. I finally tried Fleischmann's Yeast. My skin was entirely cleared."

IMPORTANT!

Fleischmann's Yeast for health comes only in the foil-wrapped cake with the yellow label. It is yeast in *its* fresh, effective *form*—the kind doctors advise!

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when the party approached the fateful regions.

In the first landau sat Monsieur Carnot with a pale but well-controlled Prefect at his side, surrounded by a compact wall of mounted gendarmes and police.

In the other, the Colonel had taken his position. And who but Antonio Bellacoscia himself was to sit beside him! Proud as an emperor and entirely satisfied with the arrangement. It is not every day that a Corsican bandit can ride so sumptuously, with an escort at that, prepared to obey his slightest wish.

And so they entered the village under the liveliest cries and throwing of flowers. It was lucky that the President did not turn around, because car number two got by far the most bouquets. It was really Bellacoscia who was hailed in his position of the second power of the State as he sat in rank with the highest.

Fully as little did Carnot suspect that the lady who first bade him welcome and handed him an armful of flowers in the name of the community was none other than Madame Banditess in her own person.

The mayor meekly had to wait with his speech until the little ceremony was over.

The American "Ganguage"

THE busy brains of the underworld may not be raking in the profits so lavishly these days, what with Mr. Capone out of circulation, but they go right on making language, the Associated Press reports from Chicago.

Out of the "bad lands" that gave the nation "such familiar phrases as 'taken for a ride' and 'on the spot' flows a continuous stream of new words and new uses for old words.

"Changing conditions with new demands on vocabularies, new symbolisms grasped by the gangster mind, or a mere need for terminological novelty have brought forth a number of so far unrecorded phrases in recent months."

Here are some of them:

Mr. Whiskers—A general term for the Federal Government, especially its law-enforcement officers, as opposed to city police.

Troops—A substitute for "mob" or "gang."

Whacks—General term for any form of force, most often used in the phrase "to put the whacks on" some one.

Wheels—Substitute for "big shots," leaders of a gang.

Ta-ta—Onomatopœic term for a machine-gun.

Short—An automobile, used especially in the phrase "hot short," for a stolen car.

Gunsel—Either a stupid or a treacherous person. It apparently comes from the Yiddish word "*gantzel,*" a gosling.

Nature-ray—"All right" or "O. K.," as in the phrase, "I'm feeling nature-ray." It evidently is based on violet rays.

Sneaker—An independent still, i. e., one not run for the liquor syndicate.

To Y some one—To betray or to double-cross. The usage comes from the practise of some speak-easy proprietors in mixing near-beer with real beer through a double or Y-shaped pipe.

To go out in the country—"Taken for a ride," most ride victims being found in an unpopulated spot.

Yet her answer was "NO"

HE was all set for an important ride in the country, but she said "NO."

She couldn't tell him to throw that sizzling boiler in the lake. A guy has to learn that for himself. She loved pipes. All women do. But it must be *good, mild* tobacco in a first-class, *well-groomed* pipe.

We recommend Sir Walter Raleigh Smoking Tobacco, because we make it, of course, but also because it is a *mild* blend of mellow, well-aged Burleys. It's popular, and fast getting more so. Try Sir Walter's grand blend today.

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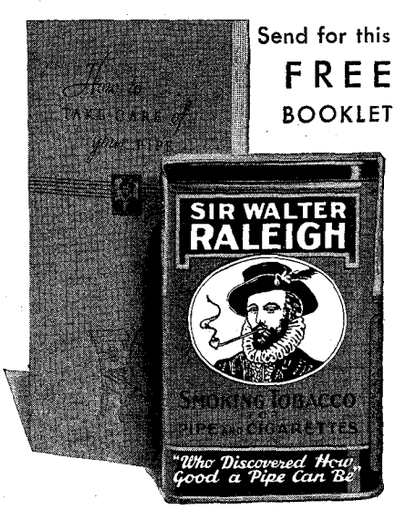
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How "Mother" Fries a Pie

"MOTHER" MILLER pinched the last bit of pie-crust into place, sprinkled cinnamon over its bulging top, and dropt the pie into a sizzling skillet.

She was making a fried pie just like the one she had served at her wedding breakfast, fifty-eight years before.

She is seventy-seven, and Frederick Miller, her mate of nearly threescore years, is seventy-nine. The delicious pie "Mother" Miller serves her guests down in Clay County, Missouri, is achieving something like national fame. Reporters of the Kansas City *Star* are speculating on her secret. The editors of the New York *Sun* are delving into the mystery of the disappearance of fried pie, and trying to connect the spryness and smartness of the Millers of Clay County, as they near the fourscore mark, with such a diet. What is fried pie? asks *The Sun*, bemoaning its lack of fame:

The great apple-pie belt of Maine knows it not, neither does Cape Cod nor the Pilgrim shore of Massachusetts; and Brockton, Middleboro, and Duxbury still serve pies of cranberries and blueberries.

Ask in restaurants of our white-light district for fried pie, and you will be told "we are out of that kind."

Morton Shand in his book on foods lauds apple-pie, and classes other pies as tarts, but says nothing of the fried variety.

The earliest edition of the "White House Cook Book" knows it not, and the ancient "Dorchester Cook Book" mentions it, but evades the question by saying it is "pie fried instead of baked."

Possibly the Missouri setting had something to do with fried pies. The lard that Mrs. Miller used in making them she rendered herself, and the wood that she burned was "what father had chopped."

No delicacy this for the dyspeptic or the effete, adds the nostalgic writer of *The Sun;* but let's not forget that "Mother" Miller at seventy-seven can fry a pie as expertly as ever, or that "Father" Miller, "in his seventy-ninth year, with the help of his youngest son, raised 1,350 bushels of corn on his twenty-acre farm."

Long Service in America

Americans are seldom accused of being too modest. Yet it appears that in these columns, a few days ago, the palm for long and faithful service was too readily granted to members of an English firm. Three of them have piled up a total record of 136 years with their company.

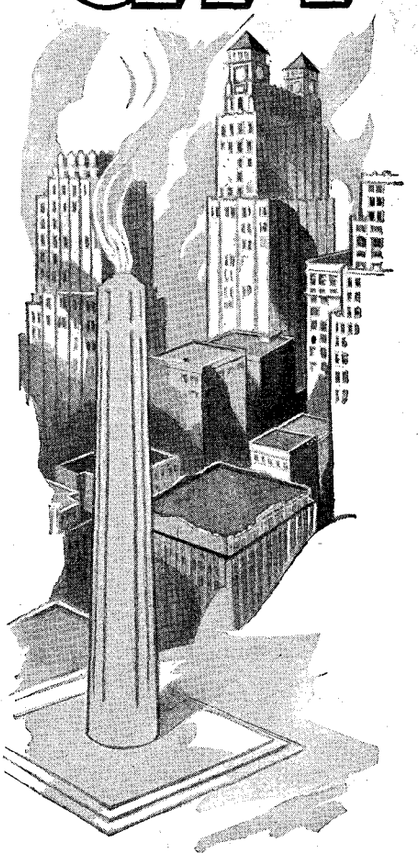
Here in America that fine record is excelled by the robust accumulations of working years of three employees of the Eagle Pencil Company of New York. The credit manager has worked for them fifty-four years, a salesman fifty years, and the oldest factory man fifty-five years. The total for the veterans is thus 159 years, and all three are in good health and active service.

The average length of service of their traveling sales force is well over twenty years. Twelve of them, still on the go, total 408 years, a record not likely to be equaled by many concerns throughout the world. —*New York Times.*

KANSAS CITY

"HEART OF AMERICA"

Is the heart of the Missouri Pacific Lines system . . . The most important gateway between the Mississippi and the Rockies it is one of the largest livestock and grain markets in the country . . . Missouri Pacific maintains here extensive storage facilities for grain; inspection and icing tracks for perishable products; and modern facilities for feeding and care of livestock . . . It is a cultural center, built about the William Rockhill Nelson Art Gallery and the Civic Music Center, as well as a manufacturing and distributing point from which Missouri Pacific freight service radiates in every direction and passenger service to the



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SOUTH
To Joplin, the White River Valley, Little Rock, Memphis and the Southeast, New Orleans and the Gulf Coast Country.

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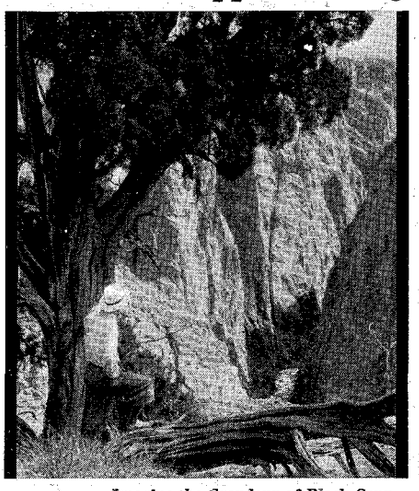

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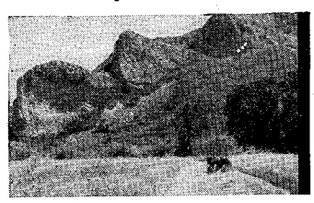

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Ladlings From the Baseball Dope-Bucket

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Less than a week, and the annual baseball world-championship race will be in full cry.

The Cards, last year's world champions, the Athletics, who trailed them, the Yanks, the Giants, and the Cubs, will be in a grand free-for-all for supremacy. At any rate, that's the way it looks to the sports scribes after their annual tour of the training camps.

On the eleventh, the Boston and Washington teams of the American League will meet in Washington. On the following day these games are scheduled:

National League—Boston in Brooklyn, Philadelphia in New York, Chicago in Cincinnati, Pittsburgh in St. Louis.

American League—New York in Philadelphia, St. Louis in Chicago, Cleveland in Detroit, Washington in Boston.

Fans who turn out for these games will greet a host of familiar faces—Babe Ruth, Pepper Martin, Hack Wilson, who has moved to Brooklyn, and Art (The Great) Shires, who is back in the majors this year and doing his stuff with the Boston Braves, but less flamboyantly, they say, than of yore.

Last year, as you will recall, the big-league teams finished the season lined up in the following order:

American — Philadelphia, New York, Washington, Cleveland, St. Louis, Boston, Detroit, Chicago.

National—St. Louis, New York, Chicago, Brooklyn, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati.

Now for a look ahead, and a guess at what the order may be next fall when the World's Series rolls around.

James M. Gould, writing in *The Baseball Magazine*, is one of the few sports writers willing to make definite predictions.

In the Nationals, he thinks that the first two places lie between St. Louis and New York, the Cards and the Giants. The other six clubs in the league will end the season in this order, he believes:

Chicago, Brooklyn, Pittsburgh, Boston, Cincinnati, Philadelphia.

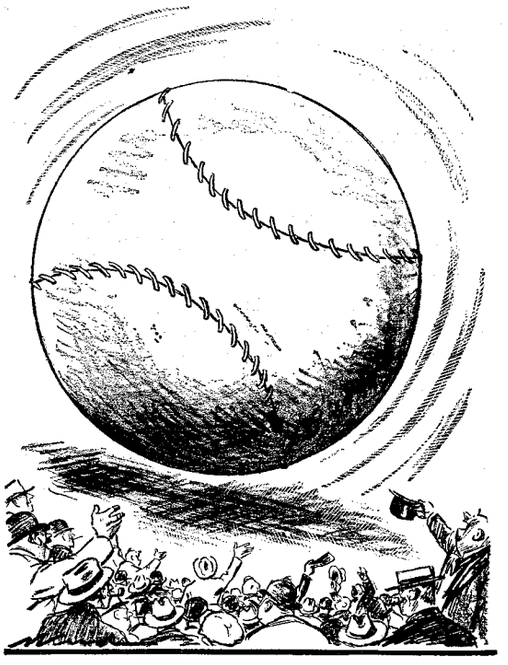
The final order in the Americans will be as follows, according to this forecast:

New York, Philadelphia, Washington, St. Louis, Cleveland, Detroit, Boston, Chicago.

An Associated Press writer, after a panoramic view of both the big leagues, voices the opinion that "the prospects are that the Philadelphia Athletics will be better situated to win again than their World's Series conquerors, the St. Louis Cardinals.

"In each case the New York clubs, the Yankees and Giants, appear likely to be the strongest challengers, altho the word has filtered back from the West Coast to 'watch the Chicago Cubs.'"

Turning away now from the five teams most frequently mentioned as pennant contenders, and figuring upon the chances of other teams (first of all in the National League), we find Brooklyn receiving most serious consideration and exhibiting great confidence that it will be among those present in the first division, if it is not actually a pennant threat. Late in the training season, indeed, Max Carey, the new manager, was so enthusiastic, according to Alan Gould, Associated Press sports editor, that "he permitted himself for the first time to remark that Brooklyn has 'a real chance for the pennant.'"



"Here It Comes!"

—Weed in "Judge."

THE Pittsburgh Pirates, who finished fifth last year, may make their way up into the first division this season. What they need, according to Frederick G. Lieb, writing in the New York *Evening Post*, is a stronger batting attack. George Gibson, famous Pirate catcher of an earlier day, and the team's manager in 1921 and 1922, is back at the helm. He "takes over a club that is stronger than the average second-division team," says Mr. Lieb, adding:

It will not take much to put this team in the first division, and it has an outside chance of getting into the championship class.

The team's morale has been permitted to run down. There has been considerable interference from the front office, and there were disgruntled players on the squad. It

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is up to Gibson to correct this condition, also, to improve the offensive strength.

The 1931 Pirates finished with seventy-five victories and seventy-nine defeats. The present club looks at least ten games stronger.

THE Phillies, according to the Associated Press, "have no pennant hallucinations, but they have a chance to break into the first division." Manager Shotton will be delighted if they can "add a dozen more games to the 'won' column."

The Boston Braves' horoscope is not favorable to a pennant this year, says John B. Foster of Consolidated Press. And much the same prediction goes for the Reds of Cincinnati. Every one is hard on the Reds, who ended 1931 in the cellar, and, according to William Braucher of the Newspaper Enterprise Association, "there is not even a prospect of soaring to seventh place this season." The team's home-town paper, *The Enquirer*, is more optimistic, however, and reports that it is all set to get out of the cellar. It remains for Mr. Lieb in *The Evening Post* to voice greatest hope for this nine.

"The Cincinnati Reds should gain more percentage points this season than any other club in either league," he remarks. And later: "I see big things ahead for the Reds, even a chance for the lower rung of the first division."

Manager Street of the champion Cards is modest. According to the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, he believes that "the pitching of his club is good enough to win another National League pennant, but unless his hitters take a brace he is not so sure that the run-making of the team will be strong enough to stave off the opposition."

TURNING now to the American League, and taking up first the tailenders of 1931, Mr. Lieb foresees a better year for the White Sox of Chicago, who finished eighth last fall. Weak batting, he thinks, will check this team's rise, but a strong pitching staff is expected to lift it out of the cellar.

Detroit ended seventh last season, and now, according to this same diamond expert:

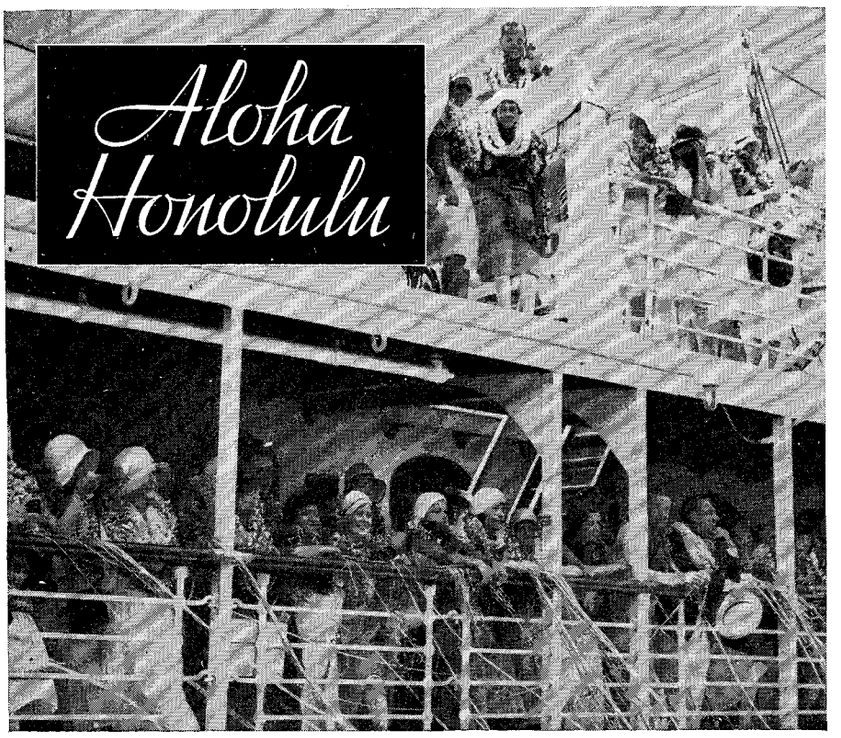
Bucky Harris, manager, is in a position where he must deliver this season.

He took over the Tigers with high hopes three years ago, but so far no improvement has followed. His three clubs have finished sixth, fifth, and seventh, successively. Last season the Tigers narrowly missed having their first tailender.

Detroit is still considerably removed from a first-division possibility. The club looks a few games stronger than the 1931 club, but it will be a hard fight to raise itself as high as fifth, the club's 1930 position.

It is hardly conceivable, says an Associated Press writer, that "the Boston Red Sox can hope this year for better than sixth place, to which they vaulted last season over the prostrate forms of the Tigers and White Sox."

And as for the St. Louis Browns under



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"The simple, friendly spirit of its early people still hovers over this gentle land, and the glowing Hawaiian moon still rises over the purple heights of Diamond Head, beglamouring those who come under its spell.

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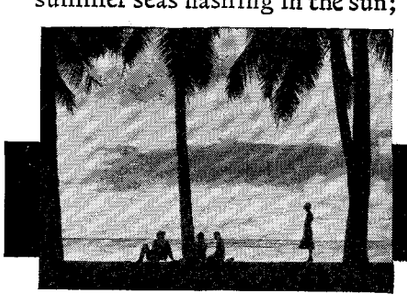

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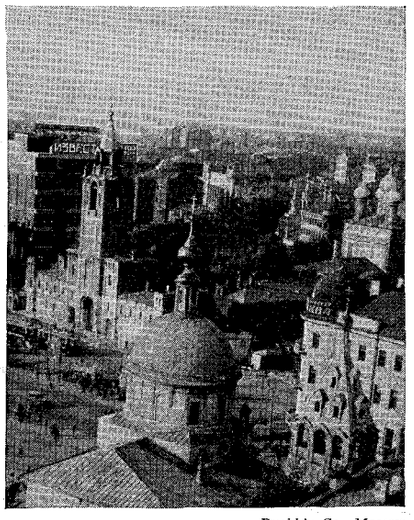

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TRAVEL IN THE
SOVIET UNION

Killefer, we turn to Mr. Braucher of the Newspaper Enterprise Association.

Figures, of course, he writes, hardly ever "tell us the story of a ball team. The Yankees, making 209 more runs last year than the Athletics, finished second. But the figures on the Browns indicate that Manager Bill Killefer's work is all cut out for him. To bring the team out of the second division, pitchers must be developed. And that is one of Bill's specialties."

In Washington, according to Werner Laufer of this same syndicate:

Manager Walter Johnson of the Washington American League baseball club is in a tough spot.

Only two notches are left for the team to climb into—after finishing third to the Philadelphia Athletics and the New York Yankees last season—and the bottom five notches are left wide open for his gang to slide into, should one of several little details go haywire this season.

Washington's chance of getting ahead, like that of nearly every ball club, lies in its pitching.

In another article, the same writer states the hopes of the Cleveland Indians as "third—maybe better."

And finally, summing up the situation in this circuit, William H. Rudy writes in the Chicago *Evening Post:*

Always more reluctant than the National League in going in for alterations during the winter season, the American League nevertheless shows promise for 1932 of providing a race slightly changed over its immediate predecessors.

Instead of seven teams chasing the Athletics, six teams are doped to chase the co-favorites, the Athletics and Yankees, with the New Yorkers even rating slight favorites in some places.

If Joe McCarthy ever finds time to stop admiring his admirable collection of outfielders and succeeds in rounding up a capable pitcher or two, his Yankees will again be back in the place to which they would like to accustom themselves. McCarthy has started up the American League ladder with the Yanks, just as he did in the National with the Cubs, and this may be the year he becomes the first manager ever to win flags in both major leagues.

Last year the Yankees were playing the best baseball in the league during the final month. They had been handicapped during the race by injuries to the mound corps, and also part of the year was spent experimenting, mainly at third base and in the outfield.

But until Joe McCarthy comes up with that certain pitcher who is going to make the Yanks pennant winners, it would be well to string along with old Connie Mack and his Philadelphians, for there are some very definite signs that Mr. Mack and his assistants aren't as tired of winning pennants as the rest of the league is of seeing them do it.

Struck Speechless.—It's pretty hard to get ahead of the youngsters. A teacher called for brief essays on "The funniest thing I ever saw." One boy got through several minutes before the others, and the teacher asked to see his effort. On his paper was written:

"The funniest thing I ever saw was too funny for words."—*Boston Transcript.*

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Scattering Olympic Games Over the World

OLYMPICS! Olympics! And yet more Olympics!

Los Angeles needn't think it has the only games this year. Nineteen thirty-two is scheduled to witness a total of no less than five Olympic sports programs.

Los Angeles has the regular tenth Olympiad, of course, but already the Jewish Olympics have taken place at Tel-Aviv in Palestine. Later will come the Tailteann Games, or Irish Olympics in Dublin, the Spartakiade or Red Olympics in Moscow, and the International Workers Athletic Meet, fostered by the National Counter-Olympic Committee, in Chicago.

Several thousand men and women, representing "the foremost Jewish athletic talent of twenty-six nations, competed at venerable Tel-Aviv, under the auspices of the World Maccabee Association," writes Edwin B. Dooley in the New York *Sun*, continuing:

A short time ago, New York sent its hand-picked, especially trained delegation of athletes to Palestine to bring back a fair share of the honors distributed on the eventful occasion of the first Jewish games.

Many of the finest runners, boxers, wrestlers, and weightmen in sports to-day are Jews, and, consequently, it is reasonable to expect that the performances turned in at Tel-Aviv will compare favorably with those of other Olympic gatherings.

As was customary in the ancient Olympic contests of the Hellenic peninsula, other forms of activity were included in the competition besides physical contests. Brain played as important a part as brawn, and artistic achievement of exceptional merit was as generously rewarded as unusual athletic prowess.

The Irish Olympics will be held in Dublin, shortly before the regular Olympics take place at Los Angeles. From June 29 until the middle of July the sons of Erin will lay aside politics to participate in the popular competitions, which date back to the days of the ancient kings.

As in the original Olympics of the Greeks and the newly organized games of the Maccabees, arts, crafts, drama, dancing, and industrial ingenuity in all its multifarious phases will be given attention. The competition will include all these diversified forms of activity instead of being limited to sports alone.

THESE Irish games are believed by many to have antedated the Greek Olympics, Mr. Dooley remarks, as his account runs on:

For 600 years before the Christian era they constituted one of the greatest carnivals of any people.

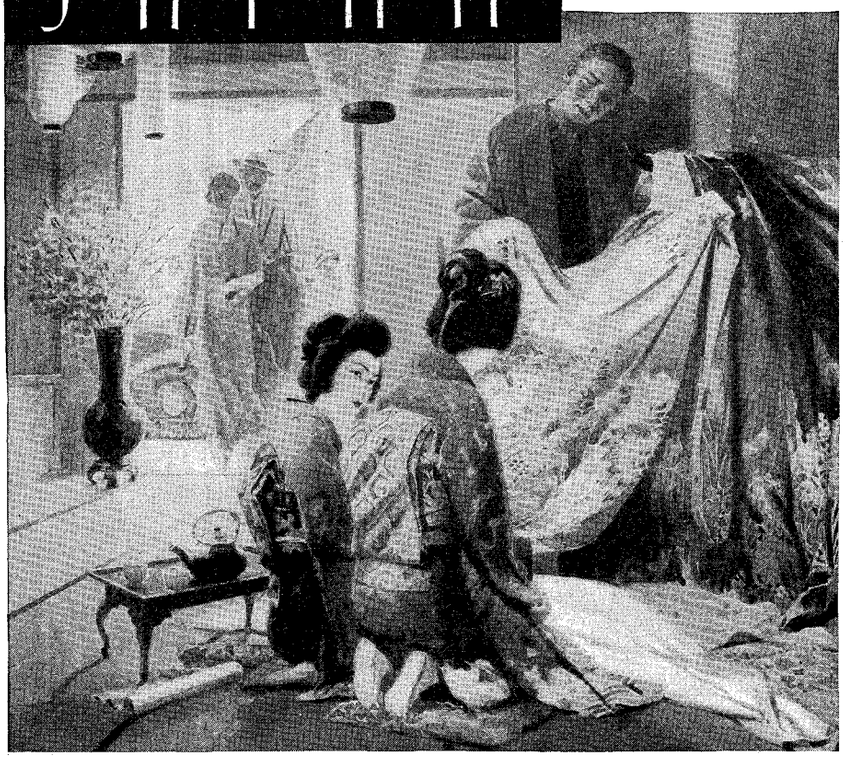
The time of the games brought peace over the land.

Rival chieftains laid aside their war-clubs, and forgot petty quarrels and bitter animosities, in order to gather amicably in the name of sport on the verdant fields of County Meath.

When the civil war of 1922 and 1923 had subsided, the games, which were first interrupted about the time of the Norman conquest, were revived.

Almost 7,000 competitors were seen performing on that occasion. Like the original

JAPAN



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Olympics, these games are held every four years, and the sport-lovers of Ireland turn out in full force to witness the spectacle.

At the last Tailteann games, Irishmen from ten different nations were in the competition, and 2,000 contestants participated in the dancing event.

Russia also has its games, similar, in many respects, to the Olympic festival of other nations.

From August 5 to 20, in the Spartakiade, or Red Olympics, 40,000 Russian youths will give demonstrations of various kinds, from sport to industry, in the tremendous stadium at Moscow, capable of holding 120,000 spectators, and allowing great numbers of athletes to go through their mass movements at the same time.

Of all the Olympics, those at Los Angeles will be the best attended and perhaps the most interesting.

This, because of the international flavor of virtually every contest, and the effort, money, and care expended on the preparations.

From every corner of the world the finest athletes of every nation will come, to endeavor to excel their contemporaries in their respective specialties and gather the highly prized Olympic laurels. The vast amphitheater will accommodate well over 100,000 sport fans.

Bargains in Golf

THE golf dollar will roll farther this summer, no matter how far the golf-ball goes.

Not only is "the price of golf equipment being shorn to meet the tightened purses of devotees of the game, but a general reduction of cost is foreseen in club memberships, greens fees, and caddie prices," so Francis J. Powers writes from Chicago in a Consolidated Press dispatch.

It has long been a complaint, this writer continues, "that the cost of membership in the private clubs of the United States has been exorbitant, and the social side of country club life has been blamed.

"This year," we read, "private clubs are finding themselves with memberships greatly depleted, and those that in more prosperous times had long waiting-lists now are combating a heavy percentage of resignations."

And so a general revision downward seems to be indicated by the numerous figures quoted by Mr. Powers in the following excerpt from this article:

Memberships that a few years ago sold on a scale of from $500 to $8,000, now may be had, in many of the larger golf centers, at prices ranging from $200 to $1,000, with no great rush of takers.

In other instances it is possible to secure membership in desirable clubs by the mere payment of the annual dues, the initiation fee having been temporarily dropt.

Greens fees at private clubs, particularly those at a distance from cities, are being reduced from 25 to 33 per cent. In some instances that will mean a $2 fee for Sundays and holidays and $1.50 for weekdays.

The cost of play on public fee courses also is expected to be revised downward. A general reduction of caddie rates also is being contemplated by many sectional golf associations. Where caddies have been paid $1.25 per round the price may be cut to $1, and where lesser rates were in effect the reduction will be proportionate.

Two of the largest golf-ball manufacturing concerns of the country are marketing "a sphere that will retail for twenty-five cents, which is equivalent to a 'good five-cent cigar' to smokers." Mr. Powers tells us as he proceeds with this interesting account:

It will not be a superior ball, but will find a place in the new economic scheme. The price of better-grade balls also will be reduced in many instances. The cost of the better quality golf-clubs is some 25 per cent. below that of previous years, and clubs of a sort are now procurable at almost any price.

Clothing, that has been quite an item in the affairs of the well-drest duffer, has decreased in cost, and the popularity of slacks has helped the players' budget since golf-stockings no longer are necessary. Various other sundries that have been a part of the upkeep of a golf game also have declined in price, and the average player can now pursue his favorite sport on a far more economical basis than has been permissible for many years.

In many instances the financial distress of private clubs has forced them to assume a semi-public nature.

This in turn will afford those with no club affiliations better playing conditions than they have heretofore enjoyed in many sectors.

What with prices down and a golf-ball that will suit him in every detail, it looks like quite a year for old John Duffer and his pals.

Hope Springs in the Breasts of Tennis Stars

THE lean years of American tennis are over. Maybe.

The Davis Cup is coming back to this country. Maybe.

Jean Borotra, Christian Boussus, and Antoine Gentien of France, who came to America to defend the national indoors singles and doubles titles, and the international team trophy, have gone back home empty-handed.

The feat of the American players, Berkeley Bell, Frank Shields, and Gregory Mangin, in bringing this about, according to Lawrence Robinson in the New York *World-Telegram*, is heralded by many as "a portent of the return of the Davis Cup in the coming matches this summer."

But don't be too sure, other writers warn us.

The French team lost, but the matches turned into something of a personal triumph for Borotra—the bounding Basque from Biarritz, in his blue beret.

Nevertheless, we read in Mr. Robinson's account, Borotra's singles title was the first to go. In the quarter finals, we are told as the narrative runs on:

The Frenchman fell before a belligerent opponent, whom he had defeated in the finals last year—Berkeley Bell. The doubles combination of the buoyant

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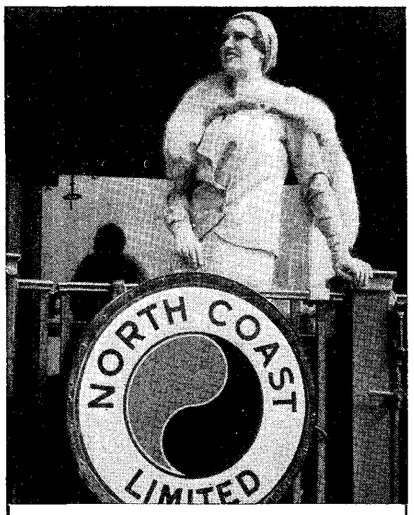

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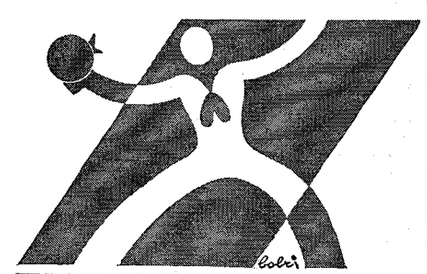

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Borotra and Boussus never had a chance against Bell and Mangin.

And while Borotra held up his end of the singles competition in the team matches by defeating both Shields and Mangin, Boussus was not in the same class against the pair, nor were Borotra and Gentien the equals of Lott and Van Ryn in the doubles.

So the United States completed the rout of the visitors by clinching the team honors, three matches to two.

Shields secured the match for his team in straight sets against Boussus. Borotra then defeated Mangin in what amounted to an exhibition to add a futile point to the French score. That is why the only tennis paraphernalia the three messieurs took aboard the *Bremen* was their flannels and rackets instead of the usual extra baggage of trophies.

Shields, who suffered a distinct slump, first against Mangin in the singles and then against Borotra in the team matches, came back to form against Boussus. The latter, altho crippled as Shields had been by a bad knee, fought hard, but had no chance against the youthful giant, who had his service working smoothly again. And when Frank is putting that service over, very few players can pass him.

For Borotra, despite his team defeat, the series was "a personal triumph," Fred Hawthorne tells us in the New York *Herald Tribune*, adding, on the morning after the French star's victory:

If Jean Borotra is "through" as a singles player, judging him on his play last night, then all except three or four of the other leading players of the world are in a similar position.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT, ETC.

Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of "THE LITERARY DIGEST"

Published weekly at New York N. Y.

State of New York } ss For April 1, 1932
County of New York }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Wm. Neisel, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Secretary of the Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers of THE LITERARY DIGEST, and that the following is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
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Editor, Wm. S. Woods, 354 4th Ave., New York City.
Managing Editor, Wm. S. Woods, 354 4th Ave., New York City.
Business Managers. The Board of Directors of Funk & Wagnalls Cc., 354 4th Ave., New York City.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent. or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the name and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member must be given):
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WILLIAM NEISEL, Secretary of FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publisher and Owner.

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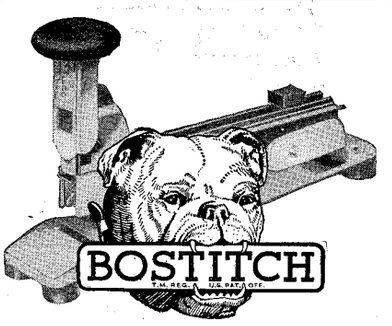

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A Railroad Loan That Stirs Up the Senate

IT'S A MERE TRIFLE OF $5,850,000.

But it is big enough to stir up a storm of talk in the Senate and to bring out hot discussion over the loan policies of the R. F. C.—the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The question, as the Washington *Post* sees it, is: "Are banks to be permitted to unload their responsibilities upon the Government?"

But before we consider similar queries by Senators Borah and Couzens and Robinson and others, perhaps we should explain what it's all about. And we must go back to the beginning.

It seems that on January 29 the Missouri Pacific Railroad applied to the R. F. C. for a loan of $23,250,000 which included taking care of an $11,700,000 loan held by J. P. Morgan and Company, Kuhn, Loeb and Company, and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, called for payment on April 1.

After considerable discussion about persuading the bankers to renew the loan, they finally agreed to renew half of it. Then after several Washington conferences, particularly between the R. F. C. and the I. C. C., the former issued a statement to the effect that subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission it authorized a loan of $5,850,000, being 50 per cent. of the railroad company's bank loans due April 1; and an additional loan for miscellaneous purposes, bringing the total up to $12,800,000.

R. F. C. advances this year to the Missouri Pacific come altogether to $17,100,000.

Novel Way of Keeping the Government Out of Business

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch."

But the important thing is that $5,850,000. We note that the R. F. C. loan is subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission as the law provides. The Commission took the rather remarkable step of approving disapprovingly. In other words, it might be said to have "passed the buck." In the words of the Commission:

"We are taking the action here with some reluctance. We are not convinced that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation should be expected to take up bank loans of this character. We yield our own views to those of that body, which, as we construe the law, is charged by Congress with the responsibility for determining that question."

AND one member of the Commission came right out against the loan. Said Commissioner Joseph B. Eastman:

"I would have no difficulty in joining in such approval, if there were any evidence that the loan is needed in the public interest. But no one has made or attempted to make such a showing.

"Morgan and Company, Kuhn, Loeb and Company, and the Guaranty Trust Company would not, so long as the interest on these bank loans is paid, force a receivership by refusing an extension. The repercussions would be much too dangerous in other quarters where the private interests of these financial institutions are involved.

"I realize that the majority are no more persuaded than I am that there is any need for using government funds to 'bail out' these banks. They place the responsibility on the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. It seems to me, however, that we have a responsibility which we can not thus escape."

As soon as the news was out Senator William E. Borah joined in, apparently taking Commissioner Eastman's critical view of the case. He told the Senate that he had learned that "every form of pressure within reason and decency was used to bring about this decision on the part of the Interstate Commerce Commission." Senator Joseph T. Robinson, observing that "the Commission actually disapproved the loan, but in some way was induced to give its legal indorsement," added: "One is led to wonder how such action was brought about." Senator Couzens strongly condemned this loan policy.

Senators may support a resolution, so writes Lyle C. Wilson in the Washington *News*, forbidding railroad loans made for the purpose of sharing obligations between the banks and the Federal Government; "sponsors argue that the relief intended for the roads when the act was passed was the refinancing of maturing obligations held by the public, rather than bank loans."

A flat refusal to lend the Missouri Pacific to pay its bank notes would have made a better precedent, in the opinion of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which says:

Clearly if the Missouri Pacific were to take that $12,800,000 and spend it in good faith for extension work, for the employment of labor, for increasing the buying capacity of its area, it would be entirely within the purposes contemplated by the act of Congress. That is a different matter.

We do not believe lawmakers in Washington ever contemplated loaning $2,000,000,000, or any part thereof, to pay the back debts of unfortunate or mismanaged railroad companies.

THE whole issue, as the Washington *Herald* sees it, "is whether the government-created Reconstruction Finance Corporation should become a dumping-ground for notes which the bankers no longer consider desirable investments."

But in Wall Street the move is hailed as constructive, we read in the New York *Times*. And in railroad circles, this loan is considered "one of the most important steps taken to relieve the financial distress of the railroads since the Finance Corporation began functioning, ending the controversy as to how far the Corporation should go in making loans to railroads, and as proof that increased cooperation will be forthcoming from banks."

Commissioner Eastman's ideas are challenged by the New York *Herald Tribune*. The theory is not that the loan to the Missouri Pacific would have prevented a receivership; rather the main objective of the reconstruction program "is the stimulation of the flow of bank credit throughout the country":

If we are to have a free movement of credit we must get our banks out of the capital market and put them in a liquid position where they can perform the task of providing short-term funds for the nation's business enterprises.

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The Menace of Hermit Economy

ONE of the big facts of the day—and it is both a cause and a result of the world-wide depression—is the way nations are going in for what is called "economic nationalism."

They are erecting tariff barriers and refusing to lend money abroad.

And in doing this, declares Thomas F. Woodlock in *The Wall Street Journal*, they are not only prolonging the depression but are actually shaking the foundations of modern economic civilization. As this expert financial writer reasons, three things distinguish the material civilization of our age—division of labor, cheap and efficient transportation, and credit. Nowadays two of these, division of labor and credit, are being seriously obstructed, and that obstruction is "the essence of the present crisis."

Mr. Woodlock suggests that we ask ourselves one or two questions with regard to the articles one uses in the course of a normal day:

One question is—how far have these articles or the materials in them traveled from their origin before coming into his hands?

The other is—how many people have cooperated in their manufacture, transportation, and distribution?

If one were faithfully and carefully to pursue these inquiries over but one day he would go far to understand why it is that economic "nationalism" or "isolationism" is destructive of what we call "civilization," and he would realize that it is the present tendency of all countries to withdraw into themselves and live for themselves alone which is blasting the world's trade as the hot winds blast the growing corn.

And he would be in a position to appraise the real worth of the advice so commonly given to us nowadays to remember George Washington's remarks as to "entangling alliances" and the implied advantages to the United States of "making itself a hermit nation."

If there be one thing certain it is that the material standards of living of the world will shrink in precisely the proportion that the circle of "division of labor" shrinks in area, and that the more "self contained" a nation makes itself the fewer material comforts and luxuries will be available to its citizens.

Yet it is precisely this shrinking of the international "cooperative area" which is the most notable characteristic of world trade in the past two years, and it is precisely this tendency toward the eremitic state that is a striking phenomenon of national policies the world over. It is nothing more or less than a retrogression of civilization that is going on.

Now whether this retrogression can be stopt and when are the really fundamental questions before us to-day, according to Mr. Woodlock. The withering of credit is set down as the most notable phenomenon of world psychology to-day and, unfortunately, "this strongly reenforces the destructive influence of the eremitic impulse in industry and commerce."

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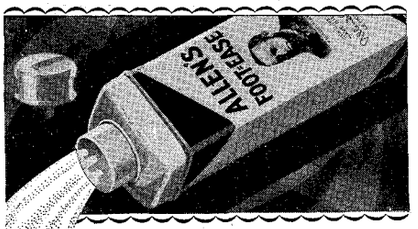

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Our Millionaires and England's

"INCOME-TAX" millionaires have meant one thing in Great Britain and another thing here, remarks the New York *Times*.

Over in England, we are informed, an "income-tax" millionaire has meant a man who paid an income tax on approximately a capital of a million. But with us it has meant one who actually had an income of a million. And, of course, we are thinking of dollars, and the English of pounds sterling.

Even after the shrinkage of the last two or three years, we undoubtedly have in this country more people with millionaire incomes than can be found in Great Britain.

Thus, as *The Times* recalls, "in 1929 we had 513 incomes of a million or more; in 1930 they had shrunk to 149, but even those would be several times the number that England can boast."

But England makes a better showing "when we speak of capital millionaires, instead of income millionaires," that is, persons having incomes of $50,000 a year or more. It seems that a recent London dispatch stated that England had 540 millionaires—but these were sterling millionaires. In other words, runs the explanation in *The Times*, "they were persons with an income of £50,000, which, speaking in par, would be $250,000." Now, continues *The Times:*

In the year 1930, closely corresponding to the English fiscal year ending March 31, 1931, we had 1,357 incomes of a quarter of a million dollars, as against the British 540. In proportion to population, this would make us slightly behind. In that same year our incomes of $50,000 and over numbered 19,588.

In Great Britain, the year before, the number of similar incomes—more than £10,000—was about 9,200, which in proportion to population favors England, and more decidedly.

It would thus appear that whereas we easily lead Great Britain in the number of multi-millionaires—persons with incomes of a million dollars or more—Great Britain in proportion to population seems to be as well off as we are in real millionaires, persons whose incomes have a capitalized value of a million dollars.

IT is well known that England's millionaires are taxed more heavily than ours, and also that at the lower end of the scale "many more people of modest incomes pay in Great Britain than here." As *The Times* reminds us:

Our taxable returns in 1930 numbered 1,946,675, showing a net income of more than $13,300,000,000, and paying taxes to the amount of $473,690,000. In Great Britain, with roughly one-third of our population, there were 2,200,000 taxable returns, and they paid in £255,000,000—at par, about $1,300,000,000—on a total assessed income of about £2,500,000,000, about $12,500,000,000. American personal income tax was thus about 3½ per cent. of the reported net income. In Great Britain it was 10 per cent.

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The Bigger and Better Bond Market

"THE bright road of broad recovery right ahead of it" is what Wall Street sees when it contemplates the bond market which has been improving rather steadily ever since the first of the year.

So reports a writer for the Consolidated Press, and he is by no means alone.

The continued firmness and strength in bond prices is one of the few definitely encouraging factors which *The Business Week* can find in the financial field. Of course, it is admitted, bond prices are still too low, "but the recovery has been steady." And the big, hopeful thought that emerges is that "rising bond prices in the past have pointed the way to business recovery." It has been said in Wall Street that the bond market is bound to be the key to improvement, that it was such in the 80's, the 90's, and the later slumps of 1903-04, 1907-08, and 1921. As we read on:

The present rise is not yet an assurance that there is a movement on comparable to the ones that led the way out in those years. Those were measured in months, the present one is still told in days. But the trend is favorable.

And the demand seems to be coming from individual investors. It is they who have been sending up prices since Washington's moves have lifted the pressure of necessitous liquidation. The banks have not yet been buying, the mutual savings banks have increased their investments by only a tiny amount since the first of the year. A little buying may have come from the insurance companies, but the rise seems to be resulting mainly from individual purchases.

The Economist, in Chicago, reports a feeling that the present improvement in the bond market is not temporary but probably part of a long-term trend.

THERE are three outstanding factors which make one of the most important investment banking authorities in New York "feel that the present bond market is on solid ground." Without giving the name of this banker, *Barron's Weekly* quotes him as follows:

First, this is the first time in my recollection that such a steady advance in bond prices after a long dull spell has not been slowed down, at least temporarily, by a flood of new issues. This time there appears no danger whatever of such a development. In former times, numerous railroads have come into the market with sizable bond issues, but now that is out of the question since most of the underlying issues that would be salable are closed, and current pressing requirements which would be taken care of by offerings of junior bonds are being met in other ways. Nearly all industrial corporations that could supply sufficiently strong credit for bond issues have more cash than at any time in their history. Public-utility companies in general are largely supplied with generating capacity and have all reduced their construction budgets so extensively that, with the possible exception of one big telephone deal, only a few small issues are available for offering. Municipalities likewise have reduced budgets and postponed improvement programs, which puts them out of the market except for small amounts. While it is true the Federal Government has large financial requirements, it is indicated that they will be handled through short-term issues, at least for the time being. In other words, there is practically no danger whatever of sufficient new high-grade bond issues to meet growing requirements.

Second, the bulk of bond buying which has been putting prices up has represented blocks of bonds being taken out of the market. They are not just churning around in the Street in dealers' inventories, but must be going into investment accounts.

Third, my best advices indicate there has been little or no bank buying in this market as yet, but that relaxing credit conditions throughout the country are causing many bankers to look longingly at the bond market and that some of them are beginning to take an active interest in considering specific offerings. If that movement develops on top of a market in which available supplies have already been dried up and a dearth of new issues is in prospect, it can mean only one thing, and that is a further advance in prices. Of course, this whole idea can be upset by some unforeseen event that would bring down the clouds of fear on bankers and institutional investors again, but that is the way I feel to-day.

TO guard against any exaggerated optimism, *Barron's* suggests that the advance in the bond market "has been the natural rebound from panicky condition, rather than improvement following evidence that an expansion of business is under way." Furthermore, investors are reminded that in the present state of business it is necessary to exercise care in selecting investment issues, "for the continued decline in railroad earnings, electric-power output, and, in some cases, industrial activity, can spell only serious trouble for the marginal units in these fields of economic endeavor."

To Drive Ourselves Into Prosperity

WHY not let the owners of the 26,000,000 automobiles in the United States just sally forth and bring back prosperity?

All these motorists need do, so a New York *Times* writer reports the suggestion, is just to drive all these cars an additional 300 miles next summer. And this is the way it will work out statistically, we read:

The increased mileage would foot up to about 7,800,000,000 extra automobile miles.

There would be an increase of 466,666,666 gallons in gasoline consumption, involving an extra outlay of, say, $70,000,000.

The automobilists in driving the additional distance would need 390,000 more sets of tires, the cost of which would approximate nearly $16,000,000.

It is calculated that the 300 extra miles would, through the wear and tear, produce a demand for 156,000 additional automobiles, the cost of which would be around $156,000,000, if the prices be averaged.

So, all told, the trifling 300 miles would involve close to $250,000,000 of additional buying. And this does not take into account the incidental expenses which go with the enlarged use of everybody's car.

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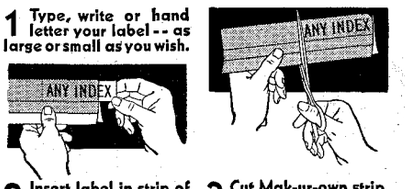

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Long-Lost Partners.—"FIND POTASH IN SPAIN."—*Head-line.*

They might look around in Italy for Perlmutter.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Motorists' Luck.—Driving down-town alone you seldom see a girl waiting on a corner. But driving down with your wife you'll see one on every corner.—*Florida Times-Union.*

Raw Recruit.—"Your husband has a new suit."

"No, he hasn't."

"Well, something's different."

"It's a new husband."—*Passing Show (London).*

Three-Alarm Test.—"Now," said the super-salesman, "this instrument turns green if the liquor is good—red if it is bad."

"Sorry, but I'm color-blind," apologized the prospect. "Got anything with a gong on it?"—*Juggler.*

Ouch! Pass the Lard.—BILL—"Did your wife have you on the carpet for getting in so late last night?"

JACK—"Well, it may have been the carpet she had me on, but it seemed more like a red-hot stove to me!"—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

In the Bargain List.—Robert returned from school with his report card for his mother's inspection. "But, dear," she said, "what's the trouble? Why have you such poor grades this month?"

"There's no trouble, mom," was the quick reply. "You know yourself things are always marked down after the holidays."—*Boston Transcript.*

Referred to Mr. Einstein.—"I don't know how to fill out this question."

"What is it?"

"It says, 'Who was your mother before she was married?' and I didn't have any mother before she was married."—*Whirlwind.*

Love and Kisses.—The hard-boiled captain had knocked one of his sailors overboard.

"Help! Help!" yelled the seaman, "I can't swim. Drop me a line."

The captain leaned over the rail and smiled sweetly:

"Oh, yes, dear, and you write me sometime, too."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Score One for 'Arry.—A coster pushing a hand-cart of shrimps, confronted by a parliamentarian in his limousine, was roughly ordered to get out of the way.

"Get out of the road yourself," returned the coster.

"You don't know who I am, evidently. I have M. P. at the end of my name."

"So has every blinkin' shrimp in this 'ere barrer of mine," was the retort.—*Boston Transcript.*

Old Game in Disguise.—

The sirens lured men to the rocks,
In days beyond our ken.
Our sirens work the other way,
They lure the "rocks" from men.
—*Boston Transcript.*

Windy City Accomplishment.—JOAN (watching visitor from Chicago)—"I think it's frightfully clever the way he can roll that cigar from one corner of his mouth to the other!"

HUGH—"H'm! I expect they have to learn to do that, seeing they're holding both hands above their heads half their time!"—*Humorist (London).*

"That reminds me, Albert. Our income-tax is due to-morrow."
—"The Humorist," London.

Watchful Neighbors.—The boys over at the Corner Store are taking great interest in the LITERARY DIGEST Prohibition Vote, as the Tourist Business is Canada's third largest industry.—*Huntsville (Ont.) Forester.*

Moke-Minded.—"I wish you'd come down off your high horse," her husband growled.

"Oh, Bill," retorted his ultra-modern wife, "why do you insist on using such old-fashioned expressions? Why don't you learn to motorize your thinking?"—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Time for Faith.—OLD LADY—"Is this the train to Hamburg?"

GUARD—"Yes, ma'am—jump in."

OLD LADY—"Are you sure it goes to Hamburg?"

GUARD—"Well, ma'am, the station-master, the engine-driver, the stoker, and the waiter in the dining-saloon say it goes to Hamburg, and that is all I know."—*Der Lustige Sachse (Leipzig).*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Give Him a Hammer.—A-1 Mechanic will repair your daughter.—*Seattle Times.*

Listen, Girls.—The Delta Gamma Delta Sorority will hold a fool sale Saturday.—*Utica Daily Press.*

Mush of a Mushness.—The vaudeville is mush as usual, with the exception of a donkey act.—*Montreal Herald.*

You Can't Discourage 'Em.—Galesburg, Ill., Jan. 30.—Babies developed from the bite of a dog last October 21.—*Boston Advertiser.*

There's One at Every Party.—The brain specialist said it is possible Diane might be of the congenial idiot type.—*Pensacola News.*

Psychic Cops.—Chicago.—Mrs. Anna F—— was killed last night by a burglar she told police she had surprized in her apartment.—*Rapid City (S. D.) Journal.*

Or Was It a Geology?—"Walter W. Liggett, author and investigator . . . manager for B. K. Wheeler, has written a new biology of Herbert Hoover."—*Helena paper.*

All Dolled Up.—She carried a large bouquet of lilies of the suit and had a red carnation in his valley. The Prince wore a gray lounge buttonhole.—*New Haven Evening Register.*

Wet to the Eyes.—"Every house almost on Joe's route is a moonshine flat. If he doesn't buy a drink they don't buy his milk, so he has to drink to weep his job."—*New York Sun.*

Transparently So.—"I quite realize that I am being sympathized with in certain quarters as a more or less penniless window," Mrs. Wallace said. "This is absolutely absurd."—*The Literary Digest, spotted by several scouts.*

Out of Luck.—C. W. Bamble, pastor of the Tryon Colored Baptist Church for nearly forty years, is in a Spartanburg hospital where he has had two operations. The women of his church in Tryon will pound him next Tuesday.—*Tryon (N. C.) paper.*

Got His Man.—"Sacred to the memory of Major Brush, Royal Artillery, who was killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol by his orderly, April 14, 1831. Well done, good and faithful servant."—*Epitaph in an English churchyard, according to the New York American.*

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